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Austria	175 S. Italy	1200 Lire	6,700 Rials
Bahrain	6,650 Dm. Jordan	450 Frs.	70 Francs
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Colombia	55.50 Dm. Lebanon	1,045.50	100 P.
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ESTABLISHED 1887

## 'Blackmail' by Iran Rejected by Shultz

He Says U.S., Allies Cannot Submit To Threat to Close Strait of Hormuz

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz says the United States and other Western countries cannot allow Iran to blackmail them by threatening to close a crucial waterway in the Gulf.

It was the first time Mr. Shultz had suggested the United States might be shifting its policy away from neutrality in the Iran-Iraq war to some support for Iraq.

[The White House stressed Tuesday its neutrality in the war while warning Iran that the United States would react if threats to close the strait were carried out. Reuters reported from Washington.]

Iran has threatened to block shipping in the Gulf if Iraq attacks it with French-made aircraft and missiles.

Mr. Shultz spoke Monday, the eve of a National Security Council meeting, with President Ronald Reagan on Middle East policy.

He made the remarks aboard an air force plane as he returned Monday to Washington after a visit to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he had talks with Canadian officials about Canadian and international matters.

Iran has threatened to close the Strait of Hormuz, the tanker lane to the Gulf oil-producing countries, if Iraq used French-made Super Etendard fighters and Exocet missiles in the war.

Noting that threat, Mr. Shultz said: "I do think we don't want to get ourselves into the position where the Iranians, or for that matter, anybody else, says, 'If you do X, or fail to do Y, we'll do something about the Strait of Hormuz, and you'd better not do that.'"

"We don't want to put anybody in the position of successful use of that kind of tactic."

The United States has warned Iran not to try to close the Strait of Hormuz, but Mr. Shultz's remarks came in the context of overall U.S. policy in the Iran-Iraq war.

When a reporter said Mr. Shultz seemed to be showing a tilt in policy toward Iraq, Mr. Shultz replied, "I don't have any comment on that."

## 80 West Germans Held In New Protest at Base

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MUNSTER, West Germany — Police dragged rain-soaked anti-nuclear protesters away from the gate of a West German military base for the second straight day Tuesday, arresting 80, the authorities said.

In the cold autumn rain, Münster police said the protesters' numbers increased from 600 Monday to around 800 by midmorning outside the First Corps Barracks, the largest West German military facility.

The protest movement seemed to have gotten a boost as former Chancellor Willy Brandt said he would address a rally ending a 10-day protest against the planned deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in West Germany.

Meanwhile, in a message to missile protesters in Europe Tuesday, President Ronald Reagan said that NATO was building up its defenses only because the Kremlin threatened world peace with an arsenal of nuclear warheads aimed at Europe and Asia.

"Let me emphasize today, and I would urge the young people in Europe to respond to this," Mr. Reagan said. "It is not the United States and NATO which threaten peace. We have no intermediate-range missiles in Europe, and we're willing to forgo them entirely." The administration contends the new weapons are needed to offset

### INSIDE

McFarlane is in, Kirkpatrick is on his way out and President Reagan has moved toward the center. Page 3.

The Reagan administration, in fiscal 1985, will probably retreat from get-tough budget proposals, officials say. Page 3.

"People are rebelling" in an Italian town that has been hit by repeated earthquakes over the past 11 months. Page 7.

**BUSINESS/FINANCE**

Japan acted to improve trade relations with Europe and the United States. Page 11.

The Dow average skidded 17.89 after a gloomy Digital profit estimate. Page 11.

**INSIGHTS**

How Communism and Christianity manage to coexist in Russia. Page 8.

THE IRAN-Iraq war, which began in 1980, has been troublesome for the United States. Because of its close ties to Iraq allies such as Saudi Arabia, the United States has not wanted to see Iraq lose. On the other hand, the United States has worried that if Iran lost, it might call for Soviet aid.

U.S. policy has been one of strict neutrality, urging other countries to try to end the war and not to support either Iran or Iraq. The fact that this policy has not produced results has caused growing frustration in Washington.

Moreover, since Iraq is an adversary of Syria, some U.S. officials have said that if Iraq were strengthened, it might use its influence against Syria and put pressure on the Syrians to pull out of Lebanon.

Last spring, when reports from Paris indicated that France was going to supply Iraq with the Super Etendard planes, the United States privately asked French officials not to do so for fear this might aggravate the conflict in the Gulf.

But this concern has apparently receded in Washington after discussions with the French, who have said that they would urge the French to use the planes with restraint.

**■ Iraqi Analysis of U.S. Policy**

The newspaper *Al-Thawra*, which reflects the views of the ruling Baath Party, said Tuesday that it believed the United States was serious in saying it would act to maintain safe passage in the Gulf if Iran tried to close the strait. Reuters reported from Baghdad.

**■ Jets Reported in Iraq**

A Turkish newspaper said Tuesday that five French Super Etendard jets had landed in Iraq after a midair refueling operation. United Press International reported from Ankara. The newspaper *Gunes*, quoting unidentified sources, said Turkey had refused permission for the jets to land on its soil.



PRIEST INTERROGATED — The Rev. Henryk Janowski, center-right, accompanied by Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, on left, was cheered by supporters Tuesday after he left the Polish prosecutor's office in Gdansk.

The priest was told he faced criminal charges for anti-state comments in his sermons. The Communist Party Central Committee warned in a resolution that it would not tolerate political activity by "aggressive" priests. Details, Page 2.

## Evidence Mounts on Lebanese Massacres

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Hundreds of civilians have been killed in Lebanon in the last two months, according to available evidence. At least

some of the victims, judging from appearances, were killed en masse in a cold-blooded and ruthless manner, without regard to age, sex or involvement in the fighting.

The slayings grew out of the fighting that erupted between the Druze and the Christian Phalangists as they battled for control of the Chouf mountains and the Aley district after the Israeli withdrawal Sept. 4. Since then, the Christians and the Druze have reportedly accused each other of massacres of civilians.

The Phalangists have alleged that 500 Christians were killed by

the Druze in Bhamdoun and 55 other villages in the mountains. The Druze have alleged that there was a major massacre in the mountain village of Kfar Matta.

In addition to the mutual accusations of ruthless and bloody massacres, the Druze and the Christian Phalangists have accused the world of callousness for its seeming disregard for the killing of civilians.

They complain of press "hypocrisy" for paying attention to the massacre of Palestinians in the Sabra and Chatila camps near Beirut a year ago but largely ignoring the killing of Lebanese in the mountains.

The recent mass killings in Lebanon have received much less press attention than the Sabra and Chatila killings. This was the case primarily because of the difficulties

reporters and international relief agencies encountered in trying to get at the truth about what happened at the time it happened.

"Obviously, civilians have paid the highest price in this fighting," he said. "But we were not with these people when they died. No one has a clear idea how many people altogether were killed, how many were civilians and how many were combatants, and under what conditions they died."

Nonetheless, even with these restraints, much can be said about the massacre stories.

The first major battle of the recent fighting, and the one that elicited the most allegations of massacres, was fought in Bhamdoun.

There seems to be little doubt that at least some Christians were massacred in Bhamdoun, although how many is not clear.

Bhamdoun, a largely Greek Orthodox town on the Beirut-Damascus highway, was controlled by the Maronite Christian Phalangist militia. The Druze wanted to take the town and link up with Syrians in Sofar, just to the east.

Before the Israeli invasion, Bhamdoun and its environs were controlled by the Syrians and the Druze, with many Christians living there. When the Israeli took control, they permitted the Phalangist militia to set up offices and checkpoints in Bhamdoun and other Christian areas in the mountains.

The towns in the area are totally intertwined. Some villages were exclusively Druze or Christian and many more were mixed. Every family had guns or was protected by full-time or part-time members of either the Christian Phalangist militia or the Druze Progressive Socialist Party militia.

This widespread arming of civilians tended to obliterate any distinction between civilians and fighters. Everyone was a soldier.

Issam Sayagh, commander of all Druze forces in the Aley area, said: "We have documents showing that

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 2)



Police moving protesters blocking an electronics factory in Freiburg, West Germany.

The report was reviewed by about 100 scientists before publication and most of the criticism was that the projections of climate change were "too conservative."

The report, which examined computer projections of different ways of dealing with the carbon dioxide problem, including the management of fuel use, says more research is needed. Uncertainties include the timing and size of the warming trend and where and how rapidly the polar ice caps are melting.

After examining trends in atmospheric patterns and fuel uses, the EPA says that no strategy for mitigating the problem even a total ban on the use of fossil fuels, could do more than delay the warming effect a few years.

Fossil fuels are the major source of the warming, which lets

sunlight enter the atmosphere and heat the Earth but inhibits the escape of heat radiation into space.

"A soberness and sense of urgency should underlie our response to a greenhouse warming," the report concludes.

The projected average temperature changes do not necessarily reflect the disruptive effects of wide seasonal swings that could bring extremes of heat or drought or rainfall, Mr. Hoffman said.

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## Peace Talks Set At Beirut Airport Choice of Site Leaves Unclear Whether Druze Will Agree

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — The Lebanese government said Tuesday that the long-awaited conference of leaders of the country's warring factions would be held Thursday at Beirut International Airport despite continued heavy fighting in that area.

However, it was unclear Tuesday night whether the Druze, one of the main combatants, would take part.

A spokesman for the Druze political faction, the Progressive Socialist Party, called the airport "completely unacceptable" as a site for the conference, and in Damascus an aide to Walid Jumblat, the party's leader, expressed surprise at the selection of the airport as the site, saying it presented security problems.

Intense fighting between Lebanese Army troops and Shiite Muslim militiamen continued throughout the day Tuesday in the vicinity of the airport, south of Beirut.

But President Amin Gemayel's government said that the national reconciliation conference, designed to end eight years of civil war and decades of bitter rivalry between religious and political groups, would be protected by the multinational peacekeeping force.

The factional leaders, most of whom have been the targets of assassination attempts over the years, will be provided with helicopters for security if they want them, the government said.

The "national dialogue" over proposals to create a new power-sharing formula for Lebanon was called for in the Sept. 26 cease-fire agreement ending three weeks of civil war, but it was delayed by squabbling over selection of a site.

It remained uncertain Tuesday night how many of the nine invited leaders would actually attend, although most have indicated that they would be willing to participate if a secure site were found.

The airport, adjacent to predominantly Shiite neighborhoods in the capital's southern suburbs where militiamen have been battling Lebanese Army troops, is the base for

the 1,600-man U.S. Marine contingent to the multinational force. It appears to have been selected for security reasons.

The Beirut airport also has long been a symbol of Lebanon's residuality amid civil chaos, reopening quickly after the worst periods of violence and even flying Middle East Airlines planes in and out of the capital during combat nearby.

But the Lebanese Army was

# Reagan Aides Urging Accelerated Anti-Missile Development

By Patrick E. Tyler  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's national security advisers are urging him to support an accelerated five-year program allotting \$18 billion to \$27 billion to develop space-based and other weapons for intercepting nuclear missiles fired at Western targets.

The recommendation, which comes from Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and William P. Clark, the president's outgoing national security affairs adviser, follows months of study by scientists and policy analysts. The new defensive weapons that it envisions could have serious implications for the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms control talks now under way.

The United States and the Soviet Union signed an Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty in 1972 in which both sides agreed "not to develop, test or deploy ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based, space-based or mobile land-based."

The United States is hoping its development of defensive space weapons using laser beams will lead to a new treaty with the Soviet Union, a presidential spokesman said Tuesday, United Press International

reported. The spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said plans to develop such weapons do not necessarily violate the ABM treaty. He said, "You can go a considerable distance in research and development without conflicting with the ABM treaty."

Details of the highly classified report with the recommendations were published Monday in Aviation Week & Space Technology.

The interagency group, headed by Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Clark, distilled the work of two Pentagon panels, which studied both the scientific feasibility of developing defensive space-based weapons and the political and policy-making impact of abandoning the 30-year U.S. policy of deterring nuclear war and limiting the arms race through concentrating resources on offensive nuclear weapons only.

A word of the recommendations has leaked out over the past several weeks; they have been sharply attacked by critics who see defensive weapons as an escalation of the arms race.

According to Aviation Week, the interagency report argues that defensive weapons would enhance strategic stability and the deterrent quality of the U.S. arsenal.

"Even prior to deployment, the demonstration of U.S. technology would strengthen military and negotiating stances, and options for immediate deployment would play a significant role in deterrence," the magazine quoted the report as saying.

Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Clark reportedly have prepared for the president four funding options for an accelerated research and development effort.

The most expensive calls for spending \$27 billion over five years, including \$2.6 billion in fiscal 1985, leading to deployment of the first "layer" of a total defense system by the year 2000. The other options would not aim for deployment in this century, but would call for spending \$18 billion to \$26 billion from 1985 through 1989 to demonstrate promising technologies.

The highest level of funding, a strategic defense program would increase by half the money the Pentagon now is spending for all science and technology research programs.

George A. Keyworth 2d, the president's science adviser, said in a speech last week that the Pentagon's scientific-study panel had recommended a "multi-layered array" of defensive weapons to attack Soviet warheads all along their flight path.

The technologies slated for study include space-based and ground-based laser weapons, including the X-ray laser powered by a nuclear blast in outer space, powerful infrared sensors and laser pointing and tracking equipment effective at a range of several thousand miles.

A senior weapons scientist who participated in the studies said that the technologies recommended for accelerated development would include "hypervelocity projectiles" and "shotgun" projectiles to knock down warheads.

This official said the scientific study team that worked on the technology problems included a "red team" that evaluated Soviet countermeasures to the weapons as well as the overall Soviet response to a U.S. defensive program. He said it was the consensus of the scientists involved that U.S. development of a strategic defense would cause the Russians to redirect their efforts to build new and more effective offensive weapons.

According to Aviation Week, Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Clark concluded that a U.S. defensive push would complicate and confuse Soviet planning for future strategic forces.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Knesset Approves Finance Minister

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — The Knesset approved Tuesday the appointment of Yigal Cohen-Orgad, an economist who favors continuing Israeli investments in the occupied West Bank, as the country's new finance minister.

Voting in the 120-member parliament was 60-48 in favor. Mr. Cohen-Orgad was Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's candidate to succeed Yoram Atid, who resigned last week after proposing that Israel's floundering economy be linked to the U.S. dollar. Mr. Cohen-Orgad, 46, who is building his home in a West Bank settlement, made no statement after being sworn in.

Earlier, the Knesset postponed a no-confidence motion against Mr. Shamir's nine-day-old government so it could debate the appointment. The motion will probably reach the floor Wednesday. Mr. Shamir is expected to defeat it.

### Russians Launch Afghan Campaign

NEW DELHI (NYT) — Soviet and Afghan government troops backed by heavy air support have launched offensives against Moslem insurgents in seven provinces of Afghanistan, bombing and shelling many villages, a Western diplomat reported Tuesday.

The diplomat quoted an embassy report from Kabul, the Afghan capital, which spoke of a five-day attack on the town of Istalif by MiG fighter-bombers, helicopter gunships, artillery batteries and tank fire. The barrage, beginning Oct. 12, reportedly flattened nearly half the town of 5,000, located 15 miles (24 kilometers) north of Kabul. Casualties were said to be 5,000.

Two rebel commanders were said to have been killed in the assault on Istalif, a base for many guerrillas, although a majority of the insurgents reportedly escaped the bombardment to nearby villages in the Salang Pass. During lulls in the bombing, Soviet troops visited the town with a list of buildings where rebels had reportedly lived and set those houses on fire, the diplomat reported.

### Comecon Is Urged to Be Self-Reliant

BERLIN (AP) — Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov of the Soviet Union urged more self-reliance Tuesday for the Moscow-led trade and economic community to counter embargoes imposed by the West.

In an address opening a three-day summit meeting in East Berlin of prime ministers from the 10-nation Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon), he called on the group to organize joint production of machines, equipment and materials "the sale of which is being restricted by the West." President Ronald Reagan has led a Western campaign to restrict the exportation of sophisticated technology, especially computers, to Soviet-bloc countries because of military applications.

A Comecon report outlining progress since the last prime ministers' session a year ago in Budapest said the group had already undertaken steps to improve cooperation in "electronic components, microprocessing technology, robot technology and color television."

### Austria Tries 9 Accused of Nazism

VIENNA (Reuters) — Eight Austrians and a West German charged with engaging in Nazi activities went on trial Tuesday amid tight security in the biggest case of its kind in Austria in the past decade.

The West German defendant, Ekkehard Weil, 33, is also charged with instigating bomb attacks on Jewish-owned textile shops in Salzburg and Vienna and on the Vienna homes of prominent Jewish citizens.

The charges are connected with a series of attacks that started in February 1982 when a bomb exploded in front of the house of Vienna's chief rabbi, Akiba Eisenberg. In August 1982, Mr. Weil and eight other men were arrested and charged with Nazi activities, banned under the Austrian Constitution. The trial is expected to last until mid-December.

### Iraq Accused of Executions, Torture

LONDON (AP) — The Iraqi government has executed 520 political prisoners since 1978 and has reportedly tortured 23 other people to death since 1976, Amnesty International alleged in a report to be released Wednesday.

The London-based human rights organization called on the government of President Saddam Hussein to halt executions for nonviolent political offenses "as a first step towards abolition." It also called on the Iraqi government to investigate the reported torture deaths and introduce safeguards to protect prisoners.

The Amnesty report was compiled by a team of investigators, led by the organization's secretary-general, Thomas Hammarberg of Sweden, who visited Iraq in January. The Iraqi government has denied that there have been any political executions or torture.

### For the Record

A West German was seriously injured by an automatic shrapnel gun after crossing the border into East Germany and tampering with a border fence, the Bonn Interior Ministry said. The East Germans said last month they would remove the shrapnel guns. (Reuters)

Twenty-six persons have been detained in Niger in connection with a plot to overthrow the government earlier this month, Niamey radio quoted President Seyni Kountche as saying Tuesday. (Reuters)

The Vatican formally took ownership Tuesday of the Shroud of Turin, the linen that some Christians believe is the burial cloth of Jesus. The shroud was owned by the Italian royal family and left to the church in the will of King Umberto II, who died in exile earlier this year. (UPI)

Senior European Community officials predicted Tuesday an extension of a freeze on some farm subsidy payments, imposed last week to stop the EC from running out of cash. The EC Commission is to meet in Brussels on Wednesday to decide whether to extend the freeze, currently set to expire Sunday. (Reuters)

## 2 Asked to Serve in New Aquino Probe Delay Reply Until Others Are Named

By William Branigin  
Washington Post Service

MANILA — The National Assembly on Tuesday named two of its members to take part in a new investigation into the assassination

of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., an opposition leader, but they withheld their acceptance until other members of the inquiry panel are named.

The appointments marked the first step toward the formation of a commission to replace a panel named by President Ferdinand E. Marcos after Mr. Aquino's assassination on Aug. 21. That commission disbanded last week following challenges to its impartiality.

The two persons designated Tuesday by the National Assembly, the Philippine parliament, had also been members of the disbanded panel. One of them, Arturo Tolentino, is minister of state for foreign affairs, and his Nationalist Party is in a parliamentary coalition with the government.

But he had declined a government request that he serve as chairman of the previous panel, and on Tuesday, he said that he had not made a decision on whether to accept a seat on the new board. "We don't know the other members yet," he said.

The other person, Filemon Fernández, is an opposition member. The National Assembly named him to the first panel, and he did not join the four other members in resigning. There was no indication whether he had decided to join the new panel.

Mr. Tolentino said reviving the office, which was abolished when Mr. Marcos instituted martial law in 1972, would provide for more stability than would the executive committee, and would make it "easier to pin-point responsibility."

The session was called to consider

electoral reforms being proposed to encourage the political opposition to participate in parliamentary elections next year. The speech that Mr. Marcos had prepared for delivery at the assembly acknowledged that in "less than three months, the nation has sharply moved into the throes of crisis" because of the Aquino assassination and economic difficulties.

Mr. Marcos condemned "those who seek to profit by these events" and pledged that he would "not allow the clamor of voices in our midst today to deter us from the course that the nation must follow to heal and strengthen itself."

In Mr. Marcos's absence, opposition legislators pressed for major constitutional amendments that would limit the president's powers and clearly designate a successor in the event of his death, resignation, permanent incapacity or removal.

At present, the constitution calls for a 15-member executive committee to succeed the president until new elections can be called.

#### ■ Move on Vice President

Mr. Tolentino said Tuesday that he would draw up a constitutional amendment to restore the vice presidency. The Associated Press reported.

Mr. Marcos had been scheduled to address the assembly, which met in special session Tuesday, but he canceled his appearance without explanation.

The session was called to consider



United Press International  
GUN AND VEIL — Shiite Moslem women with automatic weapons walk in a southern suburb of Beirut that is controlled by Shiite militias opposed to the Lebanese Army.

## D'Aubuisson Said to Link Army to Killings

(Continued from Page 1)  
appear to challenge this explanation by implying that the military leadership could stop the murders.

This has been a major subject of debate in the U.S. Congress. Opponents of the Reagan administration's policy of supporting the Salvadoran Army have said that U.S.

funds were being spent to support armed forces guilty of allowing repeated human rights abuses.

Administration officials respond that despite continuing abuses, the Salvadoran government has been improving its record.

The Reagan administration has strongly condemned a recent increase in death-squad murders and threats by groups calling themselves the Secret Anti-Communist Army and the Maximiliano Hernandez Anti-Communist Brigade.

Since May, the two groups have claimed responsibility for at least 10 execution-style killings and for a series of bombings and death threats.

Against that background, Mr. d'Aubuisson on Oct. 1 accused a Salvadoran labor leader of having links to a guerrilla group and said U.S. aid funds had passed through him to the guerrillas. The union activist, Samuel Maldonado, was in the United States at the time for a meeting of the AFL-CIO, he said.

The federation, the Popular Democratic Union, said four days

later that Mr. d'Aubuisson's accusations amounted to a death sentence for Mr. Maldonado.

Lane Kirkland, the AFL-CIO president and a member of the Kissinger commission, was said to have been particularly severe Wednesday during Mr. d'Aubuisson's appearance before the commission.

Mr. Kirkland has pressed for prosecution of the killers of two land reform advisers from the United States shot here Jan. 3, 1981. The two were sent by the American Institute for Free Labor Development, an affiliate of the AFL-CIO.

He and other administration critics have in the past expressed skepticism about the Salvadoran government's claim that it is trying its best to bring the murderers to justice and prevent new killings by death squads.

Sources said Mr. d'Aubuisson's appearance before the commission spread that skepticism to other members of the commission, including Republicans who normally support administration policies here.

The Gdansk pastor has made no secret of his pro-Solidarity sentiments.

Father Jankowski said he had spoken about human rights in his church, decried evil where he saw it and would continue to do so. He denied he had violated any law and told reporters, "I refused to testify because I felt I was innocent."

The Gdansk pastor has made no secret of his pro-Solidarity sentiments.

About 200 people jammed the corridor outside the Gdansk office where Father Jankowski faced the prosecutors. They shouted pro-Solidarity slogans and sang religious songs.

In Warsaw, the chief government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said the priest's supporters "stormed" the prosecutor's office. Witnesses in Gdansk said the crowd was noisy but waited outside the office until Father Jankowski emerged, then dispersed. "These were symptoms of fanaticism incompatible with inter-human relations in a civilized country," Mr. Urban said at a news conference.

The 48-year-old priest was not placed under arrest, and prosecutors did not formally indict him for

any offenses. But he was told he was the target of an investigation involving three charges carrying penalties of up to 10 years' imprisonment, Mr. Urban said.

Father Jankowski said he had spoken about human rights in his church, decried evil where he saw it and would continue to do so. He denied he had violated any law and told reporters, "I refused to testify because I felt I was innocent."

A second priest, the Rev. Jerzy Popiełuszko of Warsaw, is the target of a similar investigation, the

government spokesman said, but the case against him has not yet progressed as far as the probe of Father Jankowski.

Mr. Urban confirmed that Father Jankowski would not be placed under arrest in the near future. He said the case against the priest would take the form of a trial investigation, with depositions from a series of witnesses.

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government spokesman said, but the case against him has not yet progressed as far as the probe of Father Jankowski.

On Monday, the Communist Party Central Committee warned in a resolution that it would not tolerate political comments or "aggressive" activities of priests. It said Polish Communists opposed "the abuse of priests' robes and the use of religious cults for political operations that violate the social order and disturb social calm."

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During the weekend, a pro-Solidarity group of 100 women showed up to protest at the Bonn rally Saturday.

In Paris, Defense Minister Charles Hernu approved a call by an opposition leader, Jacques Chirac, for more active West German participation in European defense.

Mr. Chirac, leader of a neo-Gaullist party, said in Bonn on Monday that he expected West Germany to join France and Britain in developing a European military deterrent force in about five years.

(NYT, AP, UPI, Reuters)

#### ■ Small Demonstration

Earlier, James M. Markham of The New York Times reported from Bonn:

Only 100 women showed up Monday to protest the West Ger-

man Defense Ministry on what was described as a "resistance day of women" against the deployment of U.S. missiles in West Germany.

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## Reagan Viewed as Snubbing the Right

*Naming of McFarlane, Bypassing of Kirkpatrick Illustrate Softer Stance*

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The appointment of Robert C. McFarlane as national security adviser and the likelihood that Jeane J. Kirkpatrick will leave the United Nations are widely viewed as a major blow to conservatives in the Reagan administration.

A key foreign policy official said

**NEWS ANALYSIS**

that President Ronald Reagan was being seen increasingly as shaping a "traditional Republican administration" with a more pragmatic and flexible approach on such issues as arms control and relations with the Soviet Union. The harder-line conservatives have been less willing to make concessions in arms talks or to listen to the European allies on the continuation of trade relations with Moscow.

Other officials said they expected that Mrs. Kirkpatrick's departure — White House officials said Monday that she was undeterred in her intention to leave the administration at the end of the year — and Mr. McFarlane's installation at the White House would lead to a less assertive approach in Central America.

A senior White House official said he and others felt that Mr.

McFarlane, whose appointment does not require Senate confirmation, was being unfairly misjudged as "soft" by conservatives. "They don't know the man," he said, noting that early in 1981 the same critics worried that Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger was insufficiently conservative.

"Bob McFarlane is not conservative," the official said. "That's ridiculous. He is not an ideologue but he is a hard-liner."

The official acknowledged, however, that Mr. McFarlane had been a leading advocate of flexibility in arms control talks as the administration discussed revisions in its negotiating position with Democrats in Congress this year.

On the Middle East, Mr. McFarlane's views are described by administration officials as complex. He was credited at the White House with helping to bring about the cease-fire between government and Syrian-backed forces in Lebanon last month. But some in the administration are known to fear that he did so at the expense of allowing increased influence by Syria in Lebanon's political affairs.

In addition, Mr. McFarlane was said to be a strong advocate of the use of U.S. military force. He reportedly pushed for presidential approval of the naval shelling of

Syrian-supported positions, which was opposed by the Pentagon, and the general broadening of the U.S. role to include supporting the Lebanese government.

State Department officials have reported that Mr. McFarlane advocated that U.S. marines be sent into the Chouf mountains outside Beirut to prevent a takeover there by Druze militiamen allied with Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization. This was not done, however.

A White House official, praising Mr. McFarlane, said he provided "a real master stroke" in the Middle East by bringing about military support of the Lebanese government. He suggested that Mr. Reagan had approved the step only because he and Mr. Clark were relying heavily on Mr. McFarlane's judgment.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick is the chief U.S. representative at the United Nations, a major proponent of military and economic aid to try to stop the spread of communism in Central America. Her chief ally has been William F. Clark, who resigned Monday as national security adviser after being nominated secretary of the interior by Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Clark had to overcome the skepticism of fellow White House officials to win agreement to have

Mr. Reagan speak out on Central America last spring. In addition, he angered colleagues at the White House and the State Department earlier this year by winning approval of large-scale military exercises in Central America.

Administration officials said that even if Mr. McFarlane tends to agree with Mr. Clark's approach, he would probably lack the influence to carry it through. They said he could not possibly duplicate Mr. Clark's authority, which was derived from his long association with the president.

"Clark really felt strongly about Central America," said a senior foreign policy official. "He was instrumental in drawing the lines and getting the president excited about it. If you're president, it's one thing to listen to a fair-minded low-key guy, and another to listen to someone you've known for 20 years and who's bailed you out lots of times."

Another top administration foreign policy official agreed that the departure of Mrs. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Clark would be viewed as "a major lurch in orientation of our foreign policy."

In addition, both Mr. Weinberger, the defense secretary, and William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, were said to fear that Mr. McFarlane's low-key ap-



President Reagan introducing Robert C. McFarlane as his security adviser nominee on Monday at the White House.

proach would hamper him in the bureaucratic battles sure to face him at the White House.

Mr. Reagan was said to have settled on Mr. McFarlane only after assuming Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Casey that the new adviser would have all the access and authority of Mr. Clark. The evidence Monday is that he has yet to as-

stage conservatives who fear that the administration is less friendly to their views.

It thus appears that as Mr. Reagan approaches a presumed reelection campaign — he formally authorized a campaign committee Monday — the foreign policy factions within his base of support are as sharply divided as ever.

## Kirkpatrick Stays Silent About Her Career Plans

By David Shribman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative at the United Nations, has said that she intends to remain at her post through the end of this year's General Assembly session, but declined to say what she would do after that.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick has been portrayed as being irritated at the selection of Robert C. McFarlane as President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser and at reports that she might be offered an advisory job in the administration. She is said to have wanted the national security adviser's post herself.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick had a long meeting with Mr. Reagan Monday before the announcement of Mr. McFarlane's selection. In a telephone interview afterward, she refused to provide details of her own plans or even to confirm that she and Mr. Reagan had met.

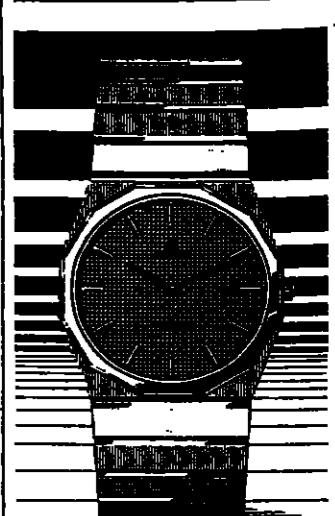
She and Mr. McFarlane, now the deputy national security adviser and the special Middle East envoy, had been the top two candidates to replace William F. Clark as the national security adviser. Mr. Clark was nominated Thursday to become secretary of the interior.

"I naturally respect the right of the president to appoint anybody in a position in his administration that he chooses," Mrs. Kirkpatrick said. "And, of course, I warmly support his decisions. And I am committed to serving through the General Assembly."

The current session of the General Assembly is scheduled to conclude Dec. 20. White House aides said Mr. Reagan had hoped to offer Mrs. Kirkpatrick a post as a senior

foreign policy adviser in Washington. It was not clear whether she had indicated her intentions to the president, but she has been depicted as reluctant to accept another post in the administration.

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## Budget Officials Say Reagan Probably Won't Seek Big Spending Cuts in '85

By Joel Havemann

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has begun preparing a federal budget for the coming election year that would be a significant retreat from its previous get-tough budgets, with their drastic cuts on domestic spending, administration sources say.

The fiscal 1985 budget that President Ronald Reagan will submit to Congress in January probably will call for no significant new spending cuts, according to officials in the Office of Management and Budget.

In fact, the administration may not even ask again for cuts it proposed — and Congress rejected — in the past, they said.

Mr. Reagan still has more than two months to decide to return to the attack and push Congress for more deep spending cuts.

But at this point, the agency has instructed government agencies to

prepare budgets for fiscal 1985 that generally reflect fiscal 1984's budget policy extended for another year.

According to current assumptions about the course of the economy, that would leave the projected deficit for fiscal 1985, which begins next Oct. 1, at \$170 billion.

"It's a given," one administration source said, that the deficit ultimately proposed will be smaller than the fiscal 1984 deficit, which is now estimated at about \$180 billion.

But just how far the deficit will decline remains unclear and will depend on whether the administration repeats most of its budget-cutting proposals.

"No such tactical decisions have been made," the source said, speaking on condition he not be named.

Mr. Reagan's new budget posture reflects a political dilemma facing him as he approaches his undeclared re-election campaign.

The president probably could earn political capital by proposing measures to slash the huge deficit, but that course also poses significant risks.

For one, there is the "fairness issue" — the charge that the administration's budget and tax policies of previous years have disproportionately favored the rich at the expense of middle-income and poor Americans.

Another risk is Mr. Reagan's declining success rate in Congress, which suggests that trying for dramatic budget-cutting proposals again would be futile.

That might not be a political liability if Mr. Reagan chose to blame Congress for failing to make the necessary tough decisions to cut spending.

But such a charge would fall not only on the Democratic House but also on the Republican Senate, and Mr. Reagan might not want to do anything to jeopardize the Republi-

cans' fragile grip on the Senate in the 1984 elections.

From the perspective of the agencies, the agonizing in the White House over how to prepare an election-year budget with an enormous built-in deficit has resulted in a lack of direction from the top in the early stages of the budget process.

"They don't know what the hell they're going to do," a budget official in a federal department said of the budget office.

The budget office gave the agencies their preliminary fiscal 1985 spending ceilings last summer.

In past years, those ceilings have forced the agencies to prepare spending-cut proposals. Although the 1985 numbers have not been made public, sources at the budget office say that for most agencies, the new numbers are very close to the administration's most recent estimate of what it would cost to keep operating government pro-

grams at the levels proposed for 1984.

That would mean no new spending cuts, except where needed to offset increases elsewhere.

In July, the budget office estimated that continuing the budget policies proposed by the administration for 1984 would mean federal spending of about \$918 billion in fiscal 1985.

With no tax increase, revenue would total \$748 billion, leaving a deficit of \$170 billion — only about \$10 billion below the deficit expected this year.

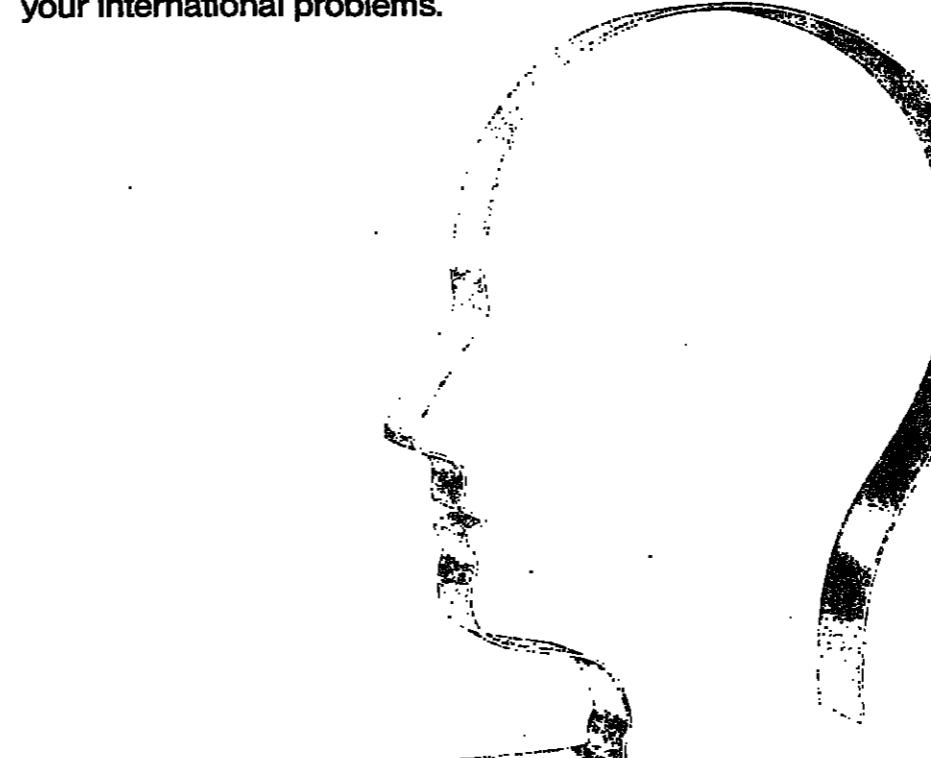
Even that decline in the deficit would stem primarily from the improving economy, which automatically increases tax revenues as individuals' incomes rise. That side effect of the recovery relieves some of the pressure for spending cuts to reduce the deficit.

The budget office, meanwhile, is reviewing the agencies' spending requests and probably will trim most of them before issuing its own version of the agencies' budgets at the end of November.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Death of an Intellectual

Until recently, Raymond Aron was better appreciated in the United States than in France. It was only with the recent publication of his memoirs that the French public and the French intellectual community have fully acknowledged the stature of this calm and scholarly commentator upon contemporary history. With his death, the loss suddenly felt as much on the left as on the right.

In the United States, Raymond Aron was known and highly regarded as early as the 1950s, for his journalism and for his books on war and totalitarianism ("The Century of Total War") and Marxism ("The Opium of the Intellectuals"). It was said by his critics that Americans liked him because he was anti-Marxist and anti-communist at a time when the European intelligentsia — the French, above all — was pro-Marxist and anti-American. But there was much more to it than that.

Raymond Aron was valued by Americans because he offered a model of how to be anti-Marxist and anti-totalitarian. At a time when the utopian expectations of the 1920s and 1940s had been discredited by Stalinism, yet the campaign against Stalinism and communism was being dominated in the United States by clownish demagogues and humorless reactionaries. Raymond Aron showed how to be lucid and objective, com-

mitted and humane. He once quoted an Englishman's remark that "controversies between intellectuals about the destiny of intellectuals play as big a part in French life as love and food" — while ruefully admitting that his own work was very much a part of this. But then he added that while Anglo-Saxons may pragmatically create political and social institutions, the French translate these into immortal ideas.

"The French intelligentsia," he said, "is torn between the aspiration to universality and the special circumstances of the national situation; between attachment to democratic ideas and a taste for aristocratic values; between love of liberty and revolt against the power and technical civilization of the United States; between moral inspiration and the acceptance of cynicism; the alleged condition of effectiveness. Because of these conflicts, the French intelligentsia represents more than itself."

Because of his own passionate commitment to ideas and to truth, Raymond Aron, too, stood for more than himself. He stood for what is most admirable in French intellectual life, and what is best and most honorable in the two professions that he served throughout his life, those of scholar and of journalist.

— INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## A Reagan Campaign

The Reagan campaign organization — officially called Reagan-Bush '84 — set up shop Monday. In name and appearance, Reagan-Bush '84 resembles other presidential campaigns; in practice the campaign organization of an incumbent president is unlike any other. Other candidates usually struggle to get a few prominent politicians and officeholders to make endorsements. But the Reagan campaign staff has been spending much of its time the last few weeks inventing titles and co-chairmanships enough to accommodate all the politicos — some of them bitter rivals — who want high posts in the president's campaign.

Other campaigns often concentrate on building grass-roots organizations in key primary and caucus states. Reagan-Bush '84 has evidently spent little time yet in doing that. There are already Republican parties, at least on paper, in most places, and Mr. Reagan has no serious rivals for the nomination. Other campaigns struggle to raise money. Reagan-Bush '84 can raise the \$16 million it is allowed to raise from private givers as sure as six o'clock follows five.

Other campaigns also struggle to get even a little attention for their candidates. But all the world is watching Ronald Reagan. Everyone will see more of what he does as president, all the way up through October 1984, than what

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### The Meeting in Athens

Socialist prime ministers from five Southern European countries gave a display of disagreement at their meeting in Athens. Neither their common political convictions nor their supposedly common interests as southerners produced the hoped-for harmony on some fundamental issues of European politics.

Most glaringly, the meeting of the prime ministers of France, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain has given no new impetus to the weary negotiations for the admission of Portugal and Spain to the Common Market. After the sessions had ended, Pierre Mauroy of France raised no hopes at all that French delaying tactics might be abandoned. On the contrary, opportunities to spin out the negotiations will multiply at the beginning of next year, for a period of six months, France assumes the presidency of the EC.

— The Financial Times (London).

### Lebanization of America

Americans may be witnessing, without consciously recognizing, the Lebanonization of their country. Persuasive and steadily more frequent evidence suggests that the United States is beginning to resemble Lebanon in its political and social structure, formal and informal, a phenomenon which, given Lebanon's current, past and probable future troubles, ought not to be neglected.

Is the United States a nation? Perhaps not, in the sense of its Latin derivative, meaning a tribe, a group of people born of the same stock, often remembering a common ancestor. Like Lebanon, the United States is an amalgam or conglomerate of tribes, a deliberate political construct designed to accommodate all to their mutual benefit. To endure, such a precarious experiment requires an individual or group consciousness of belonging, an assumption of membership and primacy of loyalty, not to tribe or sect but to a common larger tradition.

— Christian Casteran in *Le Monde* (Paris).

### FROM OUR OCT. 19 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1908: A Clash in Mogador

TANGIER — A serious affray between Moors and the police, who are under French control, is reported from Mogador. While a patrol was crossing the marketplace, it was stoned by soldiers of Abd-el-Salam Oudia. The noise of the fracas brought reinforcements from the neighboring police station, which were received by riflemen from the turbulent soldiers, who had ranged the populous on their side. The police were forced to retreat to their barracks, where the rioters pursued them. Firing continued for over an hour, 10 policemen were wounded, and several of their aggressors were also hurt. That greater bloodshed did not occur is due to the coolness of the police. Comparative calm has been restored.

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## Over Damascus's Calm Streets, an Air of Uncertainty

By Flora Lewis

DAMASCUS — The contrast here is startling, not only with Beirut but with Damascus a year ago.

The Lebanese capital is ravaged. Armed men and military machines are everywhere. You still have to make a detour when bursts of automatic gunfire erupt a block or two down the road. There is a cease-fire, but still no peace.

Damascus seems to be thriving. The broad avenues of the new city, cutting through a forest of apartment buildings, are open and calm. Tanks and armored vehicles that made up much of the traffic last year are rare.

A parade of notables from the Gulf and more distant regions come to pay calls on President Hafez al-Assad, as though to a new court. They bring tribute, and pleads to open the pipeline for Iraq's oil. Arab officials calculate that Syria is making at least \$600 million a year from Iraq by keeping the pipeline closed, partly by getting the cheap Iranian oil that it recycles.

After Israeli destruction of his newest weapons last year in Lebanon and later literally razing the rebellious city of Hama, President Assad has made his capital a picture of peace. There are no echoes of the rain of shells in

Lebanon, there are no open signs of tension.

The biggest question in the Middle East now is what Mr. Assad really wants. There are many whispers, no sure answers. Maybe he has not decided himself. One thing on which all the leaf readers agree is that he does not want war with Israel. Does he want to negotiate?

One Syrian source says yes, but that Mr. Assad's first desire is to be treated by the United States as a "regional superpower," the equal of Israel.

According to this version, the president's minimum conditions are the return of the Golan Heights on the same basis as Egypt settled for in Sinai — demilitarization and joint patrols — and a guarantee of influence in Lebanon.

There is no mention of Palestine. The current campaign to demolish Yasser Arafat is designed to make sure that Mr. Assad, not Jordan or any wily claimant to PLO independence, controls the decision on whether and what to negotiate.

Mr. Assad's attitude toward Lebanon is as clear in generalities of Syrian interest as it is hazy in specifics. He wants de facto partition,

says one Western diplomat. He wants a weak national government he can dominate, says another. He wants an effective central government that works, as long as he is firmly assured it can never work against Damascus, according to a third.

There is not the sense here of implacable opposition to Lebanon's president, Amin Gemayel, that filters through elsewhere. Mr. Assad's latest threat to treat a breakdown of scheduled Lebanese "national reconciliation talks" as a breach of the cease-fire is double-edged, like so many pronouncements from Damascus.

It could mean renewal of murderous fighting if Mr. Assad is frustrated. Or it could mean endorsement of Mr. Gemayel's effort to promote basic reforms in hope of silencing Lebanon's internal feuds. Syria has a heavy hand in them, but the resulting instability is also a problem for Syria.

There can be no question of Mr. Gemayel's dedication to reforms. His position has been distorted for rival factional purposes, but it is quite clear. He wants complete securitization,

an end to confessional privileges and to the quota system that puts religious affiliations ahead of individual merit in access to public jobs, and modernization of society.

It is a bold position, but it is not in conflict with the clerical and national approach of the Syrian Baathist regime. Amin, as he is called, carries the baggage of his martyred father, Pierre, and his murdered brother Bashir. But he is trying to shed it and build a real nation on the chaotic mosaic of society.

His complaint about America's approach is that he sees it as asking the horse to push the cart, requiring Lebanon to straighten itself out before those who are pulling and shoving in opposite directions give it a chance.

Saab Salem, the elderly former Lebanese prime minister, remembers that when he was a schoolboy he wrote in his book, "Beirut, Syria." Between the two World Wars, he said, Moslems resented the detachment of Lebanon from Greater Syria. Now there is a consensus for Lebanese nationhood. The problem is how to make it work between the tugs of two strong and adamant neighbors, Israel and newly self-confident Syria.

The New York Times

## Where Now Is the Anguish We Felt for the Afghans?

By Jere Van Dyk

NEW YORK — War in Afghanistan.

Almost four years of it. We don't think about it. There is little news. But in all its terror it is there, as assured as you hold this newspaper. Every day, death comes from a helicopter, from a bullet across a plain from behind an adobe wall. The Kremlin wants us to forget, and we obligingly do forget.

We have forgotten that the Afghans, fighting for themselves, fight for us, too. In America, the outcry over Afghanistan seems to have been ceded to the right. The anguish should also come from the left, from everyone. It is that way in Europe. Take France. In January, Philippe Angoyard, a young French doctor was working in a mountain hospital when helicopters came. He was captured. Prominent people on the French left — Eugene Ionesco, Yves

Montand, Gilbert Mitterrand — signed their names to full-page appeals for Mr. Angoyard in *Le Monde*.

There are more than 100,000 Red Army troops in Afghanistan. They suffer from boredom, dysentery, hepatitis. There are those who say that Afghanistan is Russia's Vietnam. It is not. There is neither a free press nor free dissent in the Soviet Union to put pressure on the regime. Afghanistan's natural gas is pumped directly into the Soviet Union; in effect, the Afghans are paying for the privilege of being invaded. In Vietnam, the North Vietnamese had surface-to-air missiles and anti-aircraft guns with which to even the odds. The Afghans are tough, but they face a modern army with 19th-century weapons.

Ronald Reagan is the most anti-communist of American presidents. Secretary of State George P. Shultz was at the Khyber Pass, in Pakistan, in July and said, before a crowd of Afghans, "Fellow fighters for freedom, we are with you." I have seen what America provides: rifles and sleeping bags. If the U.S. government were true to its rhetoric, it would send weapons to destroy helicopters and tanks, mine detectors, radios.

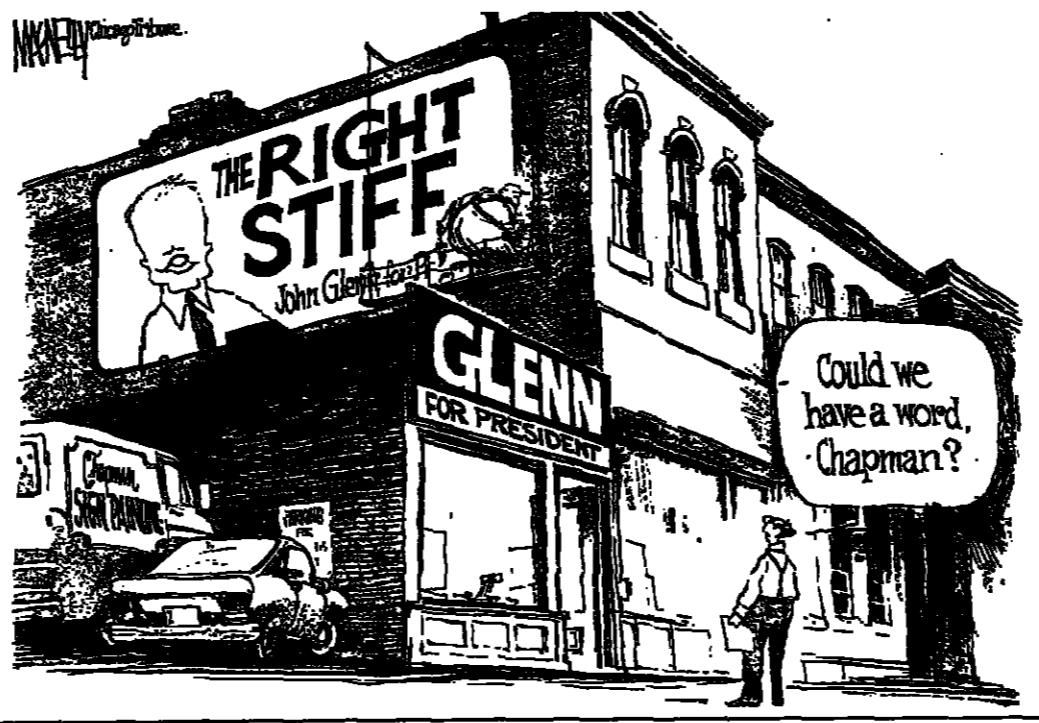
It is an awful thing to suggest giving weapons to people, knowing that they will cause more suffering. But the Russians have chosen this fight. And the Afghans plead for the weapons — anything, please.

Do the Russians want out? They seem to be building too many airbases for that. Will the Geneva talks produce a settlement? Two seeming pretenders — Afghanistan, for the Soviet Union, and Pakistan, for the United States — sit in separate rooms and negotiate. Diego Cordovez, the UN undersecretary, consults with India, Iran, the United States, the Soviet Union. It seems a charade.

The deposed king, Mohammad Zahir Shah, has come forward to say that the resistance must unite and that if the Russians are serious they must allow the Afghan fighters to sit at the table. Most Afghans I met inside Afghanistan would support him. Yet the main resistance groups, in Peshawar, Pakistan, are divided.

Pakistan, a collection of warring tribes, is itself divided, but it could do much to help strengthen the resistance. It is not without incentives to do so: Military forces have violated its borders 12 times this year. The United States, which supplies Pakistan with military aid, should put pressure on Pakistan to get the resistance to unite and bring it to Geneva. If the Russians are serious about peace, they must negotiate with their true opponents. The United States should stand with the Afghans, or stop its anti-communist rhetoric.

The writer is a member of the West German Christian Democratic Union, a representative in the Bundestag and a ranking member of its Armed Services Committee. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.



## Delaying Missile Deployment Is Not the Answer

By Peter Petersen

BONN — Unfortunately, it looks increasingly unlikely that the Soviet Union and the United States will meet the December deadline for reaching an agreement on intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe

— and, therefore, increasingly likely that the first such missiles will have to be deployed in West Germany, Britain and Italy before year's end.

The approaching deadline has badly exacerbated tensions, both between the superpowers and within the Western alliance. Disruptive anti-nuclear demonstrations have erupted in West Germany, and the Soviet Union has threatened to walk out of the negotiations in Geneva.

Some people in both the United States and West Germany have advocated postponing the deadline in order to keep the Geneva talks going and, eventually, avoid the deployment of the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. We West German Christian Democrats strongly reject their suggestion: If we give up the December deadline, we will never again be able to fix another and make it stick.

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## INSIGHTS

# In Russia, Atheist Priests Coexist With Communists Who Believe

(Editor's Note: David K. Shipley, the Jerusalem correspondent of *The New York Times*, reported from Moscow from 1975 to 1979. This article, an excerpt from *The New York Times Magazine*, has been adapted from *"Russia: Broken Idols, Solemn Dreams,"* to be published next month in the United States by Times Books.)

By David K. Shipley

New York Times Service

IT TOOK me a full four years of living and traveling in the Soviet Union to arrive at some understanding of how minds are shaped, of how political values and social attitudes are absorbed by the young, of how it is to grow up in Russia long after the zeal of revolution has died.

Remarkably, beneath the state hierarchy's tough rules, many Russians have lost their heroes and their faith, their faith in their ideology and in their future.

The loss of faith leaves a hollow mood in Russia. A hunger gnaws. A yearning stirs. A search begins. But the striving is not forward into a truer Marxist vision of the future but a reaching back, back into the suffering and glory of World War II to nourish national honor and heroism, back into the tight authoritarianism of Stalinist times, back into the ethnic purity and nobility of what was "Russian," back into the simplicity and mythical honesty of Russia's village life, back into the Russian Orthodox Church.

## Secret Routine

The dark-haired girl of 16 was a Komsomol (Communist Youth League) activist and the daughter of two Communist Party members. In the middle of an afternoon, at the end of the school day, she walked gracefully from the hard, gray streets of Baku into the gold and candlelight of a church. Dusky icons hung framed in gilt, dim images suggesting mystery beyond the dancing gold reflections of the tiny flames. A trace of incense hung in the placid air. She crossed herself, lit a candle and bowed her head in prayer.

It was a frequent after-school routine, kept secret from her mother and father. The church calmed her, gave her delicate sensations of faith, warmed her as nothing had outside. But these important feelings were held closely, the magic of her double life. I asked how she could reconcile her Communist affiliation with her religious faith. "It's easy," she said brightly. "At the Komsomol committee, when they ask if I believe in God, I say no."

Thus do Communism and Christianity co-exist, intertwining through the layers of belief and disbelief, binding conviction with hypocrisy. Party members sometimes even have their children baptized, clandestinely; the KGB puts agents in the clergy. Nothing is ever as it seems. There are priests who do not believe in God, and Communists who do.

The longer I lived in the Soviet Union, the less surprised I was by the drawing power of the Russian Orthodox Church. Christianity can exert a special hold on Russians yearning for an

enveloping truth, on those once inclined, in earlier, fervent years, to give themselves to Communism as a full system of explanation and belief. And so in the drifting vacuum left by failing Communism, the church holds potential power — not institutionally, but spiritually — that Soviet authority watches warily and seeks to contain.

Not all attraction to the church is profound or complete. Some, merely aesthetic, turns on a taste for richer ceremony than that provided in the state's austere wedding halls and crematoriums. Communist authorities have worked hard to create "new Socialist ritualism," as Pravda called it. In the Krasnodar region on the Black Sea, a ceremonial registration of newborn babies was introduced in an effort to supplant baptism. The Ukraine formed a committee to manufacture new rituals, with appropriate costumes and pageantry to "help put bright and colorful finishing touches on ceremonies connected with various events in people's lives," Pravda said. But the effort does not quite work, at least not for everyone.

## Ashamed of Wedding

A young friend of ours was so ashamed of her state wedding ceremony that she didn't invite my wife and me, fearing that, as Americans used to church weddings, we would find hers plain and boring, worthy only of mockery. It was precisely the same as many other weddings she had attended, and that we had also seen. Presid-

ing was a woman civil servant seated before the hammer-and-sickle emblem, reading a dry text in the unfeeling tones of having done it many times. Once the rings were exchanged, attendants hurried the party out to make room for the next couple on the assembly line. "It was awful," said our friend. "I hated it."

Church weddings have become quite a fashion as an alternative of candlelight and vestments and gold, chanting and incense and organ music. The state does not recognize the religious ceremonies, on the ground that the Soviet constitution provides for strict separation of church and state, so the couple must still have a state ceremony or at least register the marriage with state authorities. Most try to keep their church weddings secret to avoid damage to their careers. The phenomenon thus becomes unmeasurable, taking on the appearance of a vast, partly hidden celebration, contributing to an impression of religious renaissance.

Sometimes the church attracts the way a fad does, in a thin, fleeting whiff of pleasure and naughtiness, fads and compositions of liturgical music are admired as art, and are also collected or played and heard for their overtones of mystical defiance. The infatuation is a teasing dance with authority, for officialdom also values icons, even to the point of enforcing strict prohibitions against their export. The treasures of the Russian heritage are precious, needing preservation; the churches of the Kremlin, although museums now, are fussed over,

scrubbed and painted and gilded again with gold leaf so that they shine among the taller towers bearing the ruby-red stars and the red flags fluttering.

Basic Soviet theory envisions the natural withering away of the church, as the aged men and women raised in its traditions die off and the younger breed of "Soviet man" rises into adulthood. This may be why the elderly are usually left to worship openly, mostly old women hunched and bundled in heavy coats, muttering prayers, kneeling on stone floors, carrying candles in trembling hands — images of a supposedly dying rite. The young and middle-aged, however, are the focus of official concern. To lure the young away from midnight Easter services, state movie houses usually run American and West European films that can never be seen any other time; the only showings are at midnight. And for good measure, Komsomol activists and plainclothesmen ring the churches, letting through the old and screaming out the young. Names are taken, and there are reputations at schools and places of employment for those younger people caught trying to enter.

The original Soviet constitution of 1918 permitted "freedom of religious and anti-religious propaganda." If this reflected a certainty that the anti-religious would prevail, the confidence soon ebbed, and the passage was amended in 1936 to "freedom of religious worship and anti-religious propaganda." The church was thus deprived of its right to propagate — to transmit its creed and values formally. No group study, no Sunday schools, no evangelism. The party, on the other hand, was free, even obligated, to preach atheism.

**Dependence on State**

Organized religion is utterly dependent on the state. The church has no property and receives its candle wax, vestments, buildings and land from the state. Whether Christian, Jewish, Mos-

lem or Buddhist, no congregation may be organized, no worship service held, no religious publication issued, no charity undertaken without permission of the state. The Council on Religious Affairs, whose chairman and four deputy chairmen are all party members, acts on behalf of the state to register congregations, issue Bibles in severely limited and overpriced editions and otherwise regulate and restrict religious activity.

The message of atheism is everywhere, from biology textbooks to nightclubs. The basic biology text for ninth and 10th grades is laced with anti-religious references describing belief in God as antiquated, unscientific and incompatible with the theory of evolution and other modern thought. A newspaper in Soviet Georgia printed a satirical poem portraying priests as drunkards and dishonest, in a night club in the Vira Hotel, in Tallinn, Estonia, my wife and I watched as a group of chorus girls, dressed as nuns, suddenly tore off their habits to reveal multicolored nylons, in which they ground and writhed as a singer did a rock version of a hymn full of "glory, glory hallelujah."

Russia's Christians include some fundamentalist Protestant sects, such as Baptists, Pentecostals and Seventh-Day Adventists, they are relatively small in number and their members are usually treated more roughly than Russian Orthodox observers. Repeated, heavy fines are levied against those who hold unregistered worship services in their apartments. Religious leaders are sentenced to long terms in prison and Siberian exile. In rural areas, particularly, the authorities have removed children from their parents' custody — this under the guise of protecting the health and welfare of minors forbidden by their families to engage in dancing, look at television or belong to the Komsomol.

But Russian Orthodox activists have sporadic trouble, too. Two prominent priests were arrested in the fall and winter of 1979-80: Gleb

Yakunin, who had organized a small committee to press for religious rights and to publicize harassment and imprisonment, and Dimitri Dukdo, whose popular, outspoken sermons had packed his Moscow church in the early 1970s. The authorities forced the Moscow Patriarchate to deprive Father Dimitri of his church and to reassign him to a rural parish just outside the city. He gave his sermons there, too, boldly.

## Richest Soil

"The church in our country," he said, as I sat with him in his apartment in Moscow's northern suburbs, "will always exist because our country, by its Christian nature, has the richest soil now for Christianity. Here are suffering and persecution. It is not those wallowing in luxury who clutch at a straw."

A short, balding, stocky elf of a man with a gray beard and penetrating eyes, Father Dimitri was of the view that the Russian Orthodox Church in our time has been too timid, too anxious, too compliant. "Believers avoid priests," he said. "Priests run from believers, or betray the interests of believers. This is our misfortune. They are afraid of each other."

When Father Dimitri was arrested two years after our talk, it was apparently because his sermons continued to excite interest among young Russians. An even sadder event occurred five months later: The priest appeared on Soviet television to read a statement of confession and apology. "I have seen that I yielded to those propaganda voices that are directed at undermining our system," he read. "I repudiate what I have done and assess my so-called struggle against godlessness as a struggle against the Soviet power."

I had already left Russia by then, but when I saw the news reports of his confession, I felt how deeply his parishioners must have been grieving for him.

**That was the one that Glenn was worried about. He was upset about that. I was told about his being upset about it. It came from a second party.**

**Mr. Ladd declined to name the second party. How did he know that such a message was sent by Mr. Glenn and not just delivered by some self-aggrandizing middleman?**

**"I know that it was," Mr. Ladd said.**

**"I don't think I have ever met Alan Ladd Jr.," Mr. Glenn said. "As far as my sending a message to him, that's not so."**

**Filming concluded in October 1982, and the director, Mr. Kaufman, settled down in his Berkeley, California, editing rooms for what would be almost a year of cutting 1.5 million feet of film (457,000 meters) into a 20,000-foot movie.**

**By July 1983, people had begun to see rough-cut versions of the movie, and everybody who had seen it had the same impression: Whatever the Tom Wolfe book, whatever the early scripts, John Glenn came out looking good, smelling like a rose and bathed in celestial light.**

**In August, Mr. Chartoff got a call from Mr. Glenn's Los Angeles office, inviting him to a fund-raising event in Beverly Hills. Mr. Chartoff, who had been asked to meet Mr. Glenn "anytime, anywhere" for nearly three years, went.**

**What do you think he wanted to talk about?" Mr. Chartoff said. "What else?**

**"He asked me what the movie was about and how he came out in it. I said, it's about you and about some of the things that happened to you and the other astronauts. I said we made a real effort to transform the book into a film, but it's impossible for me to say how you look. He just let me talk, he didn't say much. When I was through, he sort of nodded.**

**Annie was standing next to him, and she asked how she came out.**

**"I said, I must tell you, Mrs. Glenn, that the actress who plays you portrays you as a scatterbrained. We hope you won't feel we took advantage. And Annie said, 'I'm glad. Maybe it will help other stutters that you did.'**

**Mr. Glenn confirms the meeting with Mr. Chartoff. "I was surprised to see him there," Mr. Glenn said. "He assured me I had come off well. I said, 'I sure hope so!'**

Many Russians find the state's atheistic wedding ceremony boring and unfeeling.

marketing campaign designed to create national awareness through television, books, newspapers and magazines, and elaborate tie-ins with manufacturers of computers, wristwatches, leather jackets and "The Right Stuff" coffee cups advertised on the back of 100 million matchbooks.

The movie had its premiere Sunday night in Washington and opens Friday in 250 theaters nationally. On Dec. 26, just as the 1984 election season nears, it expands to 1,000 theaters. It is a hit. \$500,000 a week in advertising will be spent to sustain its run, and about 20 million people will see it by April 1.

In the spring of 1982, three weeks before filming was to begin on "The Right Stuff," its producer, Robert Chartoff, boarded a plane to Washington for an emergency mission.

His movie was to delve behind the scenes into the origins of the space program and the selection, training, private lives and heroic stature of the astronauts among them Mr. Glenn. To make it, Mr. Chartoff needed the cooperation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The emergency was that NASA had just withdrawn its promise to assist the filmmakers.

"I suspected Glenn's influence," Mr. Char-

toff said in an interview in his Los Angeles office.

A co-producer of the successful "Rocky" movies, Mr. Chartoff saw his small production company pitted against a federal gothit. I'd never done anything like that before, but I got an appointment with James Beggs [NASA's administrator] and went to see him in his seventh-floor office," Mr. Chartoff said.

At the half-hour meeting, Mr. Chartoff argued that he should be allowed to make his movie his way. Mr. Beggs said that in scripts of the movie submitted to him for review, "the poor old NASA scientists took an awful beating," and he had not wanted the agency to seem to support that.

That night, Mr. Beggs decided to reverse himself and return full cooperation. "I guess I was just wrong," he said. "The film will be what it is, and I doubt that NASA will be greatly assisted by it, but it will not be greatly harmed, either."

Mr. Chartoff says his suspicions about Mr. Beggs were confirmed at that meeting: "Beggs told me, 'This office has said no to vice presidents before, and we can do as much with a senator now.'"

"I honestly don't remember saying that," Mr. Beggs said earlier this month. "I will not deny that John called me once or twice. Once or twice we discussed the movie. But he put no undue influence on me. That was my own decision. What I did, I did on my own."

"If the film helps John, that's great. Anything on the side of space and science is good."

Mr. Glenn says he has always had a hands-off policy regarding the film. He confirmed however, that he did call Mr. Beggs.

"I called him once or twice, yes, but I didn't mount any big program," Mr. Glenn said in an interview early this month. "I thought there was a good movie to be made there, but this was too light. But I mounted no big program against it. If Beggs took that to mean he had to stand up to me, that's his interpretation."

Mr. Glenn said a friend at the space agency had passed him a copy of the first script, which he had characterized as "Laurel and Hardy Go to Space." In that screenplay, Mr. Glenn was depicted as breaking and entering a photographic studio in Mexico to destroy pictures of a

fellow astronaut with a prostitute. Mr. Glenn says he does not remember reading that scene in the script and that the incident never occurred.

He says he kept his distance from the film because "it wasn't up to me how it turned out, and besides, there was nothing I could do. If it was good, so be it. And if it was bad, I wouldn't want to be close to it in any way."

Mr. Schneiders, one of Mr. Glenn's top aides, explains why: "Although the movie probably helps us, we have the potential for mishandling it. We could blow it if we tried to exploit it. What we're talking about is a transition from astronaut to president. If Glenn's ever thought to say, 'Make me president because I was an astronaut,' it's all over."

But if Mr. Glenn has insulated himself from the filmmakers, they say his phone calls to NASA were not the first time, or last, they felt his heat.

After buying the rights to Mr. Wolfe's book for \$350,000, the Los Angeles producing team of Mr. Chartoff and Irwin Winkler hired the successful screenwriter William Goldman ("Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid," "All the President's Men") to write a script.

Mr. Wolfe had defined "the right stuff" as a mystic quality of certain pilots, never spoken of among them but revealed in daily proofs of infallibility. He traced its fine from test pilots like the young Charles E. "Chuck" Yeager, who in 1947 was first to exceed the speed of sound, to later incarnations among the Mercury-7 astronauts.

Mr. Goldman, however, confined his screenplay to the seven astronauts — their selection and eventual flights. In his research, he picked up a story about Mr. Glenn traveling at night to a slum in Tijuana, Mexico, breaking his way into a photographer's shop and burning negatives showing one of his fellow astronauts in the company of a prostitute.

Mr. Goldman said in an interview that he heard the story from two sources and used it as an incident to explain why Mr. Glenn would later exhort his colleagues with a warning to "keep their zippers zipped" because publicity about an astronaut's night on the town could endanger funding for the space program.

Mr. Glenn confirms the "zipper" speech, a key episode in the completed film, but says the

real incident that preceded it eluded both Mr. Wolfe and the filmmakers.

**"Shorty Power" (Air Force Lieutenant Colonel John A. Powers, a NASA publicist) had word that compromising pictures had been taken. A paper in San Diego had the story and the pictures," Mr. Glenn said. He acknowledged that he had made telephone calls late into the night to head off publication. "After I called them, the story did not run."**

**"They had already been serious setbacks to the program, and I didn't want any more. Wolfe put it all down to my moral prudishness, but it was much more than that."**

**The director assigned to the movie, Philip Kaufman, did not like the Goldman script. Mr. Kaufman argued that the story should be told as Mr. Wolfe had seen it — as much about airplanes as rocket ships, and the mythological origins of all flight. Mr. Chartoff and Mr. Winkler agreed, and after a bitter battle Mr. Goldman was paid \$550,000 and left the project.**

**Mr. Kaufman wrote a new script, one without Mr. Goldman's Tijuana scene. It was very long, with more than 100 speaking parts, and required sophisticated special effects. Shooting began in March 1981, and costs quickly went over the original Ladd Co. budget of \$17 million. Mr. Kaufman was given his head to make what Alan Ladd Jr. hoped would be "a great big piece of real entertainment."**

**"The political content was never intended at all," Mr. Ladd said in Burbank, California, where his company occupies a building on the Warner Bros. lot. "It was going to be like 'Gandhi' or 'Chariots of Fire.' You were recreating an earlier time that was full of glory. We also thought it was very humorous. We liked the pilots and their wives, what people had missed behind the scenes."**

**As work on the film progressed, word of Mr. Glenn's concern reached Mr. Ladd.**

**"It was the stuttering that was bothering Mr. Glenn, I think," Mr. Ladd said, referring to a longtime speech problem of Mr. Glenn's wife, Annie. "Phil [Kaufman] shot several scenes of Annie walking. Once, one of the other astronauts' wives walks past her, and when Annie doesn't say anything, she thinks Annie's stuck up. But you learn it's because she can't speak.**

**Annie was standing next to him, and she asked how she came out.**

**"I said, I must tell you, Mrs. Glenn, that the actress who plays you portrays you as a scatterbrained. We hope you won't feel we took advantage. And Annie said, 'I'm glad. Maybe it will help other stutters that you did.'**

**Mr. Glenn confirms the meeting with Mr. Chartoff. "I was surprised to see him there," Mr. Glenn said. "He assured me I had come off well. I said, 'I sure hope so!'**

**Lagoon and Politics Remain**

## ARTS / LEISURE

## The Establishment Vs. Street Motifs

By Hébe Dorsey

PARIS — Valentino's collection on Monday and Marithé and François Girbaud's Tuesday emphasized the split between establishment dressing and street fashion. Both are valid, but they cater to different people — a case of money and the generation gap. Like Givenchy, Ungaro, Laroche

## PARIS FASHION

or Dior, Valentino is a high fashion designer whose ready-to-wear is basically a watered-down version of his couture collection.

The Italian designer is based in Rome, but he shows in Paris because he feels, with good reason, that he has an international clientele. It has taken him time to get accepted, but now he is very much part of the scene. He is welcomed because his clothes, super-refined and full of life and color, have a built-in optimism: they exude a basic sexiness that make him universally accepted.

A believer in the body beautiful, Valentino showed a short, pared-down and close-to-the-body silhouette. So skinny, in fact, that it will be difficult for his customers to eat anything more than a lettuce leaf.

This is exactly what the designer had in mind: "It's my way of reminding women to watch their diet, to exercise, to keep in shape," he said after the show at a party given by Countess Giorgina Brandolini. To some observers, it was a draw-back in a season when one is in the mood for more generous and ample clothes.

This being said, Valentino had a

string of winners, from the three-quarter ribbed knit coat over slimy chemises to the colorful evening dresses — one bright yellow, another fuchsia — which looked very good, especially after several parties in Paris where women were dressed solidly in black. A lot of bright poppy red, often mixed with soft beige, was an interesting and very Italian color combination.

The carriage-trade angle is never more prominent than at Valentino's who uses the most luxurious fabrics around — including dots against a shimmering, brocade background. Sweaters were always of cashmere and accessories included exquisite sandals with soles sparkling with sequins and ribbons.

Details are what make Valentino special. The back of a pleat was often lined with the same fabric as the blouse, and back porches were filled in with contrasting cutout lattice embroidery. Valentino did an encore of his last season's bulldogger's sweater, with embroidered and fringed sleeves, but in cotton this time. Sequins he had too, miles of them — one small embroidered top was embroidered with white calla lilies on black sequins.

Next to Valentino's class act, the models at Girbaud's looked like so many alley cats. Not that the Girbauds are not successful. They have built up an impeccable, multi-million-dollar (some say \$200 million) worldwide business based on a clever adaptation of street fashions.

They do a good business in the United States, where they are competitive thanks to a tie-up with Pritman Industries, which also distrib-



Establishment (Valentino, left) vs. street (Girbaud).

utes Ralph Lauren. Bloomingdale's recently moved them to roomier premises.

According to Bloomingdale's Kal Ruttenstein, "For years, even before they showed collections, the Girbauds were the most innovative in casual street fashions as well as the most influential. They have a following of young people who like the new pants silhouette. They have also developed a successful line of leather and sweaters but they are mostly known for their work in jeans. They were the first ones with baggy jeans."

Basically, these clothes appeal to people who would like to dress at the Flea Market but don't know how to go about it. Some call it innovative sportswear, intricate yet functional, with all kinds of zippers, pockets and buckles. On the runway, models and clothes looked as rumpled as if they just came out of the washing machine — no frills, no makeup, frizzy hair and the messed-up look common to many young people who simply drop their clothes on the floor at night, then pick them up again in the morning.

For them, the Girbauds developed a new denim that is not only stone-washed but slightly crinkled and also indestructible, the press release said. With clothes of both male and female models, realism was the name of the game, including getting soaking wet to show rainwear. Chinese workers' uniforms influenced another group of clothes, with Shanghai boats projected on a background of three giant television screens. T-shirts were piled on two or three deep, with shoulder straps overlapping, a la Jean-Paul Gaultier.

There were also sloppy military clothes, with a new parachute-like fabric. Borrowing from the Japanese, the Girbauds showed clothes that were adjustable with variously placed drawstrings. At one point, models clad in blue cotton walked down the aisle carrying children in their arms to emphasize this common folks look — a mood first developed by Norma Kamali in the United States.

But there is a lot of work and money behind this studied casualness. All in all, the Girbauds showed 14 different looks. Pretty soon, if they don't watch it, they too will become part of the establishment — they are well on their way.

For them, the Girbauds developed a new denim that is not only

## 'Madame Butterfly': Choose Your Version

By David Stevens

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The current series of performances of "Madame Butterfly" at the Paris Opéra may look like a concession to the standard repertoire in an adventurous season, but there is a didactic twist: Four of the 15 scheduled performances are of Puccini's original version, the one that bombed at the La Scala world premiere on Feb. 17, 1904, and was immediately taken off the boards.

That it became more compact, effective and popular in the same process is hard to dispute. Yet, however glad the tenor might be to have "Addio, fiorito asil" to sing in the final act, it is mawkish and unconvincing alongside the original brusk scene in which the pusillanimous Pinkerton flees. And it is possible to regret the loss of all the local color and little character scenes of Act I while admitting that they do go on a bit. This flair for colorful detail remained in Puccini's arsenal, however, as in Act I of "Gianni Schicchi."

The Opéra is using the same production for both versions, borrowed from the Teatro Comunale of Florence, with Pierluigi Sammartini as stage director and designer. But conductors, principal singers and choruses are different. In the event, of the first performances of each

heal, and a confrontation between Kate Pinkerton and Butterfly was suppressed.

In any case, the two versions being given here are two different things, and the changes between first thoughts and afterthoughts are not all for the better. The first version has about 30 minutes more running time than the familiar one, and its unconventional structure, relatively unsentimental story and adventurous music were all more or less squeezed into a traditional Italian operatic mold in the revising.

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version, it was the "original" that had the more convincing advocates.

Miguel Gomez-Martinez conducted with precision and loving attention to detail, while Alain Lombard got nothing but repertory routine from the same orchestra. Hélène Garetti (Butterfly) and Anna Ringart (Suzuki) sang well and with a dramatic conviction largely lacking in the "traditional" performances of Raina Kabaivanska and Christa Ludwig, and this sense of commitment (or lack of it) carried over to the otherwise evenly matched Pinkerton and Sharpless — Maurizio Frusoni and Alessandro Corbelli (original) and Ernesto Veronelli and Giorgio Zancanaro (traditional).

And although Sammartini presumably would not intentionally load the dice, he nonetheless found more to be original about in staging the 1904 Milanese audience's hostility was not all that aberrant. Sooner or later the public has the last word.

"Madame Butterfly," Paris Opéra: Traditional version, Oct. 21, 26, 28, 30, Nov. 7, 10, 16, 19; Original version, Oct. 29, Nov. 18.

## 'Little Shop of Horrors' Blooms a Bit Feebly

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Anglo-American theatrical relations have certain predictable consistencies.

Americans welcome sophisticated drawing-room chatter and high-toned dramas from England. What Britons want from Broadway are jet-paced musicals with expert timing and exuberant dancing, the machine-gun fire of wisecracking campy parody.

It tells of Seymour, a meek, be-

sp ectated employee of a skid-row flower shop, who nurtures an odd plant that looks like a prickly pear to swell to the size of a whale with shark's jaws and a shark's penchant for raw meat, preferably human.

The LONDON STAGE

faces (those of the late George S. Kaufman are enjoying prosperous revivals) and fasten-your-seat-belts murder mysteries: "Guys and Dolls," "A Chorus Line," "West Side Story," "Once in a Lifetime" and "Death Trap."

No American society comedy

has ever achieved a lengthy West

End run. Even when critics have

been kind, the London audiences see them as feeble imitations of a standard home product.

The latest importation from

Broadway — or rather off-Broad-

way — is "Little Shop of Horrors" at the Comedy, an exhibit that may

rope in two segments of London

theatergoers, since it encloses a macabre series of murders in a musical.

The play is derived from a B-

movie shocker of two decades ago,

which has enraged some reviewers,

and its commercial future is in the balance at the moment. But it may succeed if it finds its potential public, the numerous aficionados of campy parody.

It tells of Seymour, a meek, be-

sp ectated employee of a skid-row

flower shop, who nurtures an odd

plant that looks like a prickly pear

to swell to the size of a whale with

shark's jaws and a shark's penchant

for raw meat, preferably human.

The botanical wonder brings the

apprentice florist fame and for-

tune, but soon finds its voice and in

resounding rock bellow for food.

Seymour feeds it a sadistic dentist,

his rival for the affections of a lisping blonde shop assistant, and then his domineering boss. The evening

ends with dangling greenery

desecrating the first six rows of the

auditorium.

One feels that the last-minute

warning that deadly plants are

stretching out their tentacles to

devour us all should be emphasized

with a flower shower of the entire

orchestra and the balcony as well,

or the rest of the customers will

complain of being cheated.

Ellen Greene, mimicking the

baby talk of dumb screen blonies

in coy yelps, and rendering full

force the song "Somewhere That's

Green" is a delight. Barry James is

the bewildered botanist, and Terence Hillyer has swaggering pres-

ence as the evil tooth doctor, play-

ing it for loud laughter.

A trio of girls, as chorus, belt out

Howard Ashman's lyrics to Alan Menken's rocky score, and the

monstrous plant that moves its lips,

shouts and sings like Louis Armstrong, is comically vocalized by Michael Leslie and ingeniously ma-

nipulated by Anthony R. Ashbury.

The spectacle is rescued from

encroaching banality by its tongue-

in-cheek treatment of science-fiction

clap-trap and by a capable

company.

In "Fly Away Home" (at the

Hammersmith Lyric Studio) William Humble has applied the televi-

sion method to playwriting, relat-

ing his history of a broken mar-

riage backward.

The material might have been

more effective if assembled in the

usual three acts. A collection of

flashbacks describe what happened

to a trio of young rebels of the

1960s in the years that followed.

Two have married and fathered

and curtailed their progress — one

at creative writing and the second

in his medical career — while the

third, a non-conformist bachelor,

has nothing to show for his defi-

nance of accepted conventions.

There is some shrewd observa-

tion in the drawing of the three men

(well played by Hywel Bennett as

the husband who yearns to write

novels, Tim Woodward as the doc-

tor

whose

family

chores

prevent

his

promotion,

and Roger Lloyd Pack

as a cynical dropout) but the play

having introduced its dramatis

personae, makes no dramatic pro-

gress.

Stephen Fagan's "The Hard

Shoulder" (at the Aldwych) ap-

pears at first glance to be a play

of character and incident, a story told</p

## NYSE Most Actives

Dow Jones Averages						
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chng	Clng
Indus	1266.87	1272.76	1245.53	1250.81	—	12.50
Trans	592.50	594.36	582.84	585.47	—	4.15
Util	136.10	136.63	134.64	137.23	—	1.15
Comp	504.28	508.07	499.24	500.44	—	0.05

NYSE Index				
	Hip	Low	Close	Chg%
Composite	98.12	96.81	96.81	-1.46
Industrials	114.73	113.03	113.03	-0.79
Transp.	96.81	95.63	95.63	-0.95
Utilities	48.92	48.58	48.58	-0.31
Finance	95.04	94.19	94.19	-1.54

## Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 p.m.	91,889,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol.	77,730,000
Prev Consolidated Close	91,951,229

Tables include the nationwide prices  
as of the previous day on Wall Street.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.			
	Buy	Sales	SH <sup>1</sup>
Oct. 17	187,521	426,679	1,399
Oct. 14	175,071	359,127	1,277
Oct. 13	169,560	345,083	2,457
Oct. 12	187,669	360,544	2,671
Oct. 11	197,772	429,727	5,393

AMEX Diaries	
Advanced	Class
Declined	Prev.
Unchanged	
Total Issues	
New Highs	179
New Lows	322
Volume up	175
Volume down	196
	124
	13
	13
	77
	1,043,576
	5044,240

NASDAQ Index					
	Close	Chg±	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Composite	262.42	-4.87	265.41	270.48	
Industrials	320.59	-5.94	350.79	324.74	
Finance	277.16	-1.44	261.49	195.82	
Insurance	244.02	-3.55	248.93	217.13	
Utilities	258.44	-10.94	249.45	247.95	
Banks	200.90	-5.93	202.81	144.00	
Transp.	277.54	-2.72	267.53	180.74	

AMEX Most Actives				
WongLobb 3	465,900	34%	—	124
TIE Comm 5	434,000	29%	—	126
Imp Chem	277,700	6%	—	16
DomePnt	124,000	31.5-16	—	75
PetroLow	123,200	5%	—	10
PerfLew wts.	111,700	2%	—	12
Mich Genl	93,000	13%	+	12
PopeEven 5	90,800	2%	—	14
Key Corp	90,300	12	—	11
Verbatim 3	84,000	24%	—	11

Month	High	Low	Stock	SAs			Close			Close							
				Div.	Yld.	PE	100s	High	Low	Quot.	Chge	100s	High	Low	Quot.	Chge	
1/26	176	175	AAP	17	174	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
1/26	291	289	ACF	22	22	24	17	174	172	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	
1/26	143	142	AMF	149	142	142	142	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	
1/26	384	384	AMR P	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212
1/26	152	151	AMR P	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
1/26	249	248	APL	44	44	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
1/26	314	314	ARA	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1/26	254	254	AVX	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117
1/26	230	229	AWB	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1/26	237	236	AccuWn	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
1/26	162	161	Acme	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1/26	175	174	AcmeC	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1/26	426	425	AdmEx	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
1/26	174	173	AdmEx	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
1/26	149	148	ADMN	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1/26	154	153	AAM	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1/26	149	148	AAM	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1/26	149	148	Aerfix	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1/26	125	124	AerfixL	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1/26	171	170	Aileen	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1/26	276	275	AirFlt	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
1/26	276	275	AirFlt	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
1/26	171	170	AirFlt	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
1/26	276	275	AirFlt	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
1/26	171	170	AirFlt	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
1/26	276	275	AirFlt	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
1/26	171	170	AirFlt	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
1/26	276	275	AirFlt	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
1/26	171	170	AirFlt	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
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1/26	276	275	AirFlt	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
1/26	171	170	AirFlt	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
1/26	276	275	AirFlt	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
1/26	171	170	AirFlt	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
1/26	276	275	AirFlt	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
1/26	171	170	AirFlt	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
1/26	276	275	AirFlt	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
1/26	171	170	AirFlt	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
1/26	276	275	AirFlt	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
1/26	171	170	AirFlt	188													

## The world at your finger tips

70. — 11. INTERNATIONAL 71.

# **Herald-en Tribune**

19. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* (Fabricius) *leucostoma* (Fabricius) *leucostoma* (Fabricius)

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1983

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## BUSINESS PEOPLE

Hertz Names Freddy Dellis to Board; He Is Its First European Member

As the revitalized car-rental market continues to boom, Hertz has broken with tradition by appointing its first European board member, Freddy M. Dellis.

Mr. Dellis, a Belgian who has been a resident of Hertz Europe for the past 18 months, has been elected to the Hertz board and made an executive vice president. And he is believed to have an important role to play in major restructuring of international operations outside the United States that Hertz is expected to announce shortly.

This week, Mr. Dellis has been traveling around Europe with Hertz's chairman and chief executive officer, Jack A. Olson, who is in buoyant spirits after a record-breaking sum-

A year ago, RCA Corp. was eager to find a buyer for the company, Mr. Olson can look back on a half-year in which Hertz averaged more than a million rentals a month in the United States and set records in volume and revenue. The story in Europe has been equally positive.

RCA is no longer trying to get out of the car-rental business. Mr. Dellis, whose responsibilities already include the Hertz operations in Europe, Africa, the Middle East and, curiously, Canada, will continue to be based at the Hertz Europe headquarters at Cranford, near London's Heathrow Airport.

## Goldman Planning Hong Kong Office

Undeterred by the jittery state of the local stock markets and the financial problems that have led to the pegging of the Hong Kong currency to the U.S. dollar, Goldman Sachs has chosen the British colony as the site for its new regional office, to be headed by Anthony Moore. Mr. Moore, who has extensive investment banking experience in London, Paris, Tokyo and New York, is convinced that the U.S. company picked the right place for its Southeast Asian operations.

"We are confident that Hong Kong will continue to be an important financial center, giving us a sound base to provide international financial services to our clients," he said.

Mr. Moore is to be assisted by Alexander Thomson.

## Other Appointments

Serge Misrahi has been appointed president and chief executive of Euromarch Securities Corp., the New York-based investment banking arm jointly owned by Crédit Lyonnais, Commerzbank, Banco di Roma, Crédit du Luxembourg and the French Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations.

Mr. Misrahi has been based in Panama as general manager of Crédit Lyonnais. His predecessor as head of Euromarch, Bernard Hautesort, is aiming to take up a senior position at the Paris headquarters of Crédit Lyonnais.

Engelhard Industries has appointed Robert Stedell managing director of its new precious-metals trading unit in London, Engelhard Metals.

Edward Acker, chairman of Pan American, and Carlo de Benedetti, chairman and chief executive of Olivetti, are the joint chairmen of the formed Council for the United States and Italy, which recently held its inaugural meeting in Venice.

The council aims to strengthen ties between the two countries by bringing together a high-powered collection of academics, businessmen and political figures from both sides of the Atlantic.

The 50-member board includes Jean Aracting, chairman of MIT, Leon Woodcock, former president of the United Automobile Workers, and old Brown, former Secretary of Defense. On the Italian side are such eminent figures as Gianni Agnelli, chairman of Fiat, Guido Carli, chairman of the European Confederation of Industry, and Umberto Cefis, chairman of Alitalia.

Chase Manhattan Bank has announced a number of appointments and motions affecting its operations in Ireland, Egypt, Hong Kong and China. Douglas K. Bousier, managing director of Chase Bank & Trust Co. and country manager for the Channel Islands, is to succeed James Lewis as managing director of Chase Bank (Ireland), based in Dublin.

Lewis takes over as managing director of Chase National Bank (Ireland).

Robert Binney, managing director of Chase Manhattan Asia in Hong Kong since 1980, is being transferred to the post of general manager for the bank's operations in Japan. His predecessor, Timothy McGinnis, a vice president, is to move to New York to take up the new post of senior financial-services executive.

James Rousillon, formerly managing director for international affairs at Pan American, has joined Al Saudi Banque-France as special adviser to the chairman, Chafic Akhers. The bank has also appointed

no Moschetti as general manager.

—IAN ELLIOTT SHIRCORE

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 18, excluding bank service charges									
U.S.	£	DM	Fr.	HL	HK\$	JPY	SEK	DKK	DM
1.0000	4.862	112.205	36.785	8.945	5.501	125.40	1.344	2.507	5.627
2.2295	1.0000	20.395	6.500	1.745	1.125	26.785	2.815	5.000	1.125
2.4425	2.2295	1.0000	32.645	8.491	5.221	123.13	27.585	5.000	1.125
1.5912	2.4425	71.861	23.605	4.878	3.218	79.05	21.495	4.844	1.0000
1.0228	2.2415	408.51	108.305	25.841	17.965	479.76	147.555	25.841	5.000
7.9055	1.5912	1.0000	3.0255	0.8169	0.5205	1.0000	0.2505	0.5205	1.0000
2.0571	2.2449	81.20	26.54	6.124	72.34	3.979	22.66	6.124	1.0000
1.0448	2.2311	2.0571	0.6497	0.2005	0.1307	1.0448	0.2505	0.1307	0.2005
1.0000	2.2324	81.20	26.54	6.124	72.34	3.979	22.66	6.124	1.0000
1.0448	2.2324	81.20	26.54	6.124	72.34	3.979	22.66	6.124	1.0000

## Dollar Values

Currency	Per								
Australia \$	1.05	1.0000	1.0222	1.0000	1.0222	1.0000	1.0222	1.0000	1.0222
Austria schilling	18.185	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Belgium francs	3.185	2.433	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Canada \$	1.22	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Denmark krone	1.1700	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
French francs	5.185	4.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Greek drachmas	9.255	6.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Hong Kong \$	7.675	5.627	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Irish £	0.824	0.6273	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Commercial rates (U.S.) Amounts needed to buy one pound (1) Units of 100 (U.S.) Units of 1,000 (not quoted; N.A. not available).

## INTEREST RATES

Oct. 18									
Dollar	DM	Sw.	Fr.	ECU	SDR	U.S.	£	HK\$	DM
1.00	5.96	2.10	3.10	9.16	1.274	12.20	8.176	8.16	5.627
2.2295	1.0000	20.395	6.500	1.745	1.125	26.785	2.815	5.000	1.125
1.5912	2.4425	71.861	23.605	4.878	3.218	79.05	21.495	4.844	1.0000
1.0228	2.2415	408.51	108.305	25.841	17.965	479.76	147.555	25.841	5.000
7.9055	1.5912	1.0000	3.0255	0.8169	0.5205	1.0000	0.2505	0.5205	1.0000
2.0571	2.2449	81.20	26.54	6.124	72.34	3.979	22.66	6.124	1.0000
1.0448	2.2311	2.0571	0.6497	0.2005	0.1307	1.0448	0.2505	0.1307	0.2005
1.0000	2.2324	81.20	26.54	6.124	72.34	3.979	22.66	6.124	1.0000
1.0448	2.2324	81.20	26.54	6.124	72.34	3.979	22.66	6.124	1.0000

## Money Rates

Oct. 18									
U.S.	£	DM	Sw.	Fr.	ECU	SDR	U.S.	HK\$	DM
1.0000	4.862	112.205	36.785	8.945	5.501	125.40	1.344	2.507	5.627
2.2295	1.0000	20.395	6.500	1.745	1.125	26.785	2.815	5.000	1.125
1.5912	2.4425	71.861	23.605	4.878	3.218	79.05	21.495	4.844	1.0000
1.0228	2.2415	408.51	108.305	25.841	17.965	479.76	147.5		

## Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices  
Up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52s	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg.
21/2	16	15	RNY ph	2.12	106	2	20	20	20	19	18	+1
27/2	23	21	RNY DTC	3.12	124	17	254	254	254	254	254	+1
32/2	25	24	RNY ph	6.01	116	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
37/2	12	11	RNY ph	1.50	103	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
42/2	12	11	Ross	0.25	71	7	20	20	20	20	20	+1
47/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
52/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
57/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
62/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
67/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
72/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
77/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
82/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
87/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
92/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
97/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
102/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
107/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
112/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
117/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
122/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
127/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
132/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
137/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
142/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
147/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
152/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
157/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
162/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
167/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
172/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
177/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
182/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
187/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
192/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
197/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
202/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
207/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
212/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
217/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
222/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
227/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
232/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
237/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
242/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
247/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
252/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
257/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
262/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
267/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
272/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
277/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
282/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
287/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
292/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
297/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
302/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
307/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
312/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
317/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
322/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
327/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
332/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
337/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
342/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
347/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
352/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
357/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
362/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
367/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
372/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
377/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
382/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
387/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1
392/2	12	11	RossIn	70	42	2	20	20	20	20	20	+1

## Overvalued Dollar Is Seen at Root Of U.S. Trade Deficit With Japan

By Don Shannon

*Los Angeles Times Service*

WASHINGTON — An overvalued dollar is at the root of the growing U.S. trade deficit with Japan and is costing the United States 2 million jobs, the U.S. chairman of a United States-Japan advisory commission said Tuesday.

David Packard, chairman of Hewlett-Packard Inc. of Palo Alto, California, said members of the commission named by President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone agreed that the dollar should now be at 200 yen rather than at its current valuation of about 220. Mr. Packard spoke at State Department news conference before presenting the commission's interim report to Mr. Reagan.

The California business leader said 20-year adjustment in the exchange rate would create 2 million U.S. jobs. This was the number of jobs lost by several U.S. companies that once held 90 percent of the world market for their products but have been replaced by Japanese companies enjoying an export-sales advantage gained from an undervalued yen, he explained. He did not name the companies.

The imbalance recognizes the trade imbalance, now approaching \$24 billion a year, as "one of the most difficult and certainly most political problems in the political relationship" between the two nations, causing "deep concern, resentment and alarm in the United States," the interim report stated.

The report said there are no signs of reversing a trend that has seen Japanese exports to the United States expand 16 percent a year over the past eight years, despite "voluntary" restraints, while U.S. exports to Japan have risen at an annual rate of only 9 percent.

Partly responsible for the artificial exchange rate, Mr. Packard said, are the higher interest rates in the United States. "Everybody in the Congress and government knows they're too high, but for political reasons nobody wants to do anything about it," he said.

The interim report hailed efforts by the Japanese government to remove trade barriers and open its markets to U.S. goods, but Mr. Packard said a change in the exchange rate would get results faster.

## Citicorp Net Climbed 11% in Quarter

*The Associated Press*

NEW YORK — Despite a rising level of problem loans to Latin America, three of the largest commercial banks in the United States Tuesday reported profit increases for the third quarter.

Citicorp said third-quarter profit rose 11 percent from a year earlier; Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. said its third-quarter earnings were up 3.2 percent, and Bankers Trust New York Corp. reported a third-quarter earnings increase of 13 percent.

Citicorp said its third-quarter profit was \$21.1 million, or \$1.66 a share, up from \$19.9 million, or \$1.54 a share, a year earlier.

For the first nine months, Citicorp said earnings rose 24 percent to \$59.5 million, or \$4.99 a share, from \$53.0 million, or \$4.11 a share.

Citicorp said third-quarter revenue rose 7 percent to \$1.44 billion on \$1.35 billion. In the nine months, revenue climbed 17 percent

to \$4.3 billion, from \$3.7 billion.

In the third-quarter, Citicorp said loans classified as nonperforming, generally those on which payments either are overdue 90 days or more or are expected to be overdue, rose from the second quarter to \$2.6 billion, or 3 percent of all Citicorp's loans outstanding.

The increases in nonperforming loans were primarily attributable to weakness in the Latin American private sector, Citicorp said.

Manufacturers Hanover said its third-quarter earnings rose to \$38 million, or \$2.20 a share, up from \$35.3 million or \$2.14 a share. In the nine months, profit was \$250.6 million, or \$6.24 a share, up from \$211.4 million, or \$5.73 a share, a year earlier.

The company said interest revenue rose in the quarter 7.2 percent to \$433 million and other revenue rose 2.5 percent to \$146.4 million. In the nine months, interest revenue rose more than 12 percent to

\$1.27 billion and noninterest revenue was up 18 percent to \$429.4 million.

The bank said that as of Sept. 30, \$996 million in loans were considered nonperforming, "largely related to outstanding credits in Brazil and Argentina." That was up from \$910 million the previous quarter.

Bankers Trust said third-quarter profit was \$63.3 million, or \$2.05 a share, up from \$56.1 million, or \$1.95 a share, a year earlier.

For the first nine months, profit was \$186.2 million, or \$6.12 a share, up 18 percent from \$158.3 million, or \$5.54 a share.

Nonperforming loans totaled \$464 million, up from \$463 million, and were primarily constituted of Brazilian commercial loans that were 30 to 89 days past due.

In the third quarter, Bankers Trust said investment securities losses were \$923,000, a decrease of \$30.4 million from a year ago, when losses were taken to improve yields on the investment portfolio.

Trust and custodian income was

\$30.9 million, up \$7.9 million; acceptances and letters of credit commissions rose \$2.7 million to \$18.5 million; interest income declined 9 percent to \$218.4 million; foreign-exchange trading income was \$2.6 million, \$7.9 million less than a year ago, and securities trading profits were \$9 million, down by \$41.2 million from a year earlier.

Loans within the so-called reporting area — the Group of Ten large industrialized countries, plus Luxembourg, Switzerland, Austria, Denmark, Ireland and the branches of U.S. banks in various offshore banking centers — declined \$3.5 billion.

"The prospects of these countries obtaining a sum of that order would not look very encouraging if judged solely on the basis of the \$5.8 billion raised in the first." However, it said that while most of the second-quarter increase in new loans may have been seasonal, it occurred despite the fact that there was no "involuntary" lending to Mexico and Brazil during the period.

"If the recovery of spontaneous lending to non-OPEC developing countries ... seen in the second quarter is maintained in the second half of the year, and if ... there is a resumption of involuntary lending to certain problem countries, an aggregate current-ac-

count deficit for this group of countries of the order of magnitude forecast for the year ... may be financeable."

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Overall, loans on the books of U.S. banks declined for the first time since early 1980. Borrowings by U.S. banks increased \$2.8 billion — a sharp turnaround from their first-quarter capital exports of \$11.2 billion.

The BIS suggested that this \$14-billion turnaround was one factor in the continued strength of the dollar on the foreign-exchange market despite the sharp deterioration in the U.S. current account during that period.

European banks, notably those in West Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Denmark and Sweden accounted for the bulk of activity during the quarter.

We are pleased to announce the appointment of

### Serge Benveniste

Senior Vice President — Lausanne

### Eric Fleury

Senior Vice President — Geneva

### Gunther Jablonski

Senior Vice President — Frankfurt

### Herbert Von Bredow

Senior Vice President — Lausanne

### Claude Berberat

First Vice President — Geneva

### Philip Burgisser

Vice President — Geneva

### Peter Castellino

Vice President — Frankfurt

### Horst Haas

Vice President — Munich

### Willi Steck

Vice President — Munich

### Rene Peter

Assistant Vice President — Geneva

### Mara Demmer

Assistant Vice President — Munich

Dean Witter Reynolds International Inc.

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### GM to Pay \$42.5 Million in Bias Case; Settlement Called Biggest of Its Kind

WASHINGTON (AP) — General Motors Corp. agreed Tuesday to a \$42.5-million settlement of a sex- and race-discrimination complaint filed 10 years ago. The amount of the settlement was said to be the largest for a bias suit in history.

Besides establishing goals for hiring and promotion of women and members of minority groups, the agreement includes a \$15-million educational package designed to provide scholarships for GM employees and their family members at four-year colleges, two-year colleges and technical schools. The settlement applies to all of GM's divisions in the United States.

The case stems from discrimination charges brought against General Motors in August 1973 by William H. Brown 3d, a former head of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, a federal agency. Mr. Brown cited Title VII, a law that forbids patterns and practices of employment discrimination in a company. The parties negotiated intermittently over the last 10 years, and an intensive effort to bring about a settlement began in June.

### CBS Is Seeking to Buy Record Firm

NEW YORK (NYT) — CBS is actively seeking to acquire one or more major record companies, the company has announced.

Walter R. Yetnikoff, president of the CBS Records Group, said Monday that CBS had been motivated by the proposed merger of Warner Communications' recorded-music business and Polygram Records, which is owned by Philips of the Netherlands and Siemens of West Germany. He declined to specify the kind of record company that CBS is seeking.

"I never thought this sort of thing was legal," Mr. Yetnikoff said. It is still unclear, however, whether the Warner-Polygram merger will be within the bounds of U.S. antitrust law. Warner submitted the proposed merger for government approval last month, and the Justice Department has not yet responded. The merger has to be approved as well by the West German government.

The appointment was made at the request of the joint provisional liquidation of Carrian Investments Ltd. Carrian owes the equivalent of more than \$1.2 billion at current exchange rates, according to Hong Kong officials, largely because of the collapse in property prices here last year.

The judge's order provides that the appointment of the two men should not prejudice the rights of any secured creditors of the 57 subsidiaries.

The 56 companies exclude all companies in the Grand Marine Holdings and China Underwriters sub-groups.

### Commerzbank Sets 6-DM Dividend

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Commerzbank will offer a dividend of 6 Deutsche marks on its 1983 earnings, Walter Seipp, the board chairman, said Tuesday. It would be the first dividend payment since 1979.

Mr. Seipp's announcement at a press conference came as the Commerzbank index of 60 leading West German shares reached a 23-year high of 989.7, up 7.9 from Monday and surpassing this year's peak of 986.3, Commerzbank said.

The index was last at these levels on September 9, 1980, when it was at 993.2. Its record, reached on Sept. 5, 1980, was 1,031.9.

## Floating Rate Notes

Oct. 18

Issuer/Mkt/Exch/Inst.	Coupon Mkt	Std. And	Issuer/Mkt/Exch/Inst.	Coupon Mkt	Std. And	Issuer/Mkt/Exch/Inst.	Coupon Mkt	Std. And
AEG 10-85	10.25	10.25	CEPA 20-85	10.15	10.15	CEPA 20-87	10.15	10.15
Alcatel 21-84	10.2	10.2	CEPA 21-87	10.25	10.25	CEPA 21-89	10.25	10.25
Allied Irish 21-84	10.2	10.2	CEPA 21-90	10.25	10.25	CEPA 21-92	10.25	10.25
Andersens 2-84	10.2	10.2	CEPA 21-95	10.25	10.25	CEPA 21-97	10.25	10.25
Bank of America 21-84	10.2	10.2	CEPA 21-98	10.25	10.25	CEPA 21-99	10.25	10.25
Bank of N.Y. 21-84	10.2	10.2	CEPA 21-00	10.25	10.25	CEPA 21-01	10.25	10.25
Bank of N.Y. 21-85	10.2	10.2	CEPA 21-02	10.25	10.25	CEPA 21-03	10.25	10.25
Bank of N.Y. 21-86	10.2	10.2	CEPA 21-04	10.25	10.25	CEPA 21-05	10.25	10.25
Bank of N.Y. 21-87	10.2	10.2	CEPA 21-06	10.25	10.25	CEPA 21-07	10.25	10.25
Bank of N.Y. 21-88	10.2	10.2	CEPA 21-08	10.25	10.25	CEPA 21-09	10.25	10.25
Bank of N.Y. 21-89	10.2	10.2	CEPA 21-10	10.25	10.25	CEPA 21-11	10.25	10.25
Bank of N.Y. 21-90	10.2	10.2	CEPA 21-12	10.25	10.25	CEPA 21-13	10.25	10.25
Bank of N.Y. 21-91	10.2	10.2	CEPA 21-14	10.25	10.25	CEPA 21-15	10.25	10.25
Bank of N.Y. 21-92	10.2	10.2	CEPA 21-16	10.25	10.25	CEPA 21-17	10.25	10.25
Bank of N.Y. 21-93	10.2	10.2	CEPA 21-18	10.25	10.25	CEPA 21-19	10.25	10.25
Bank of N.Y. 21-94	10.2	10.2	CEPA 21-20	10.25	10.25	CEPA 21-21	10.25	10.25
Bank of N.Y. 21-95	10.2	10.2	CEPA 21-22	10.25	10.25	CEPA 21-23	10.25	10.25
Bank of N.Y. 21-96	10.2	10.2	CEPA 21-24	10.25	10.25	CEPA 21-25	10.25	10.25
Bank of N.Y. 21-97	10.2	10.2	CEPA 21-26	10.25	10.25	CEPA 21-27	10.25	10.25
Bank of N.Y. 21-98	10.2	10.2	CEPA 21-28	10.25	10.25	CEPA 21-29	10.25	10.25</td



## Du Pont Plans Big Assets Sale

The Associated Press

**NEW YORK** — Du Pont Co. said Tuesday it would sell most of the assets of its Conoco Chemicals subsidiary to an investment group for \$600 million.

The buyers include certain managers at Conoco Chemicals, the investment firm E.F. Hutton and Gordon A. Cain, a former Conoco vice president. The investors said the company would be reorganized as Vista Chemical Co.

The sale, to be completed early next year, is the latest in a series of major changes at Du Pont since it acquired Conoco Inc. in August 1981 in a \$7.4-billion takeover that was the largest acquisition in that company's history.

Du Pont's chairman, Edward G. Jefferson, said after the Conoco acquisition in 1981 that the company would attempt to sell \$2 billion of Conoco assets by the end of 1984 to reduce the debt burden it assumed in arranging the acquisition.

Mr. Jefferson emphasized Tuesday, however, that the main reason for the sale of the Conoco Chemicals assets was that it did not fit with Du Pont's "overall future plans."

Among the Conoco Chemicals managers participating in the deal are John D. Burns, an executive vice president, and E.E. Lehmkul and J.J. Langford, both vice presidents. The investors said they will organize a new company to be named Vista Chemical Co. with 1,000 employees.

The new company will make chemicals for the detergent industry at Conoco Chemicals' plants in Oklahoma City, Baltimore, Lake Charles, Louisiana, Hammond, Indiana, and Aberdeen, Mississippi. Conoco Chemical will be dissolved as a company, although some remaining assets will be transferred to the parent company.

Vista Chemical also will have interests in Conoco Chemicals' manufacturing affiliates in Argentina, Spain and Japan, plus its marketing units for Europe, the Far East and Latin America.

The businesses being sold by Du Pont had combined sales last year of \$500 million.

## BAT of Britain Seeks to Rebuild Its Sales in U.S.

(Continued from Page 11)

part of the second-quarter increase in new loans may have been seasonal, it occurred despite the fact that there was no "involuntary" lending to Mexico and Brazil during the period.

Off the recovery of spontaneous lending to non-OPEC developing countries — seen in the second quarter — is maintained in the second half of the year, and if... there is a resumption of "involuntary" lending to certain problem countries, an aggregate current-account deficit for this group of countries of the order of magnitude forecast for the year... may be conceivable."

Within the so-called re-opening area of the Group of Ten large industrialized countries, plus Luxembourg, Switzerland, Austria, Denmark, Ireland and the branches of U.S. banks in various offshore banking centers — declined \$3.5 billion.

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## Fram, Rimiute Plan Venture

Reuters

**TURIN** — Compagnie Industriale Rimiute says it plans to set up a joint venture with Fram Corp., a subsidiary of Allied Corp., to make and sell motor oil and air filters in Europe.

## Gold Options (prices in U.S. \$)

Net Net Net Net  
200 225 250 275  
225 250 275 300  
200 225 250 275  
200 225 250 275  
200 225 250 275  
200 225 250 275

Gold 36.50-37.25

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## COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

### United States

#### Alis-Chalmers

3rd Quarter, 1983

Revenue — \$164,234

Net Income — \$16,252

9 Months — \$162,150

Net Income — \$16,252

1982 — \$162,150

Net Income — \$16,252

1983 net includes pre-tax gain of \$31 million from sale of subsidiary.

2000s — \$162,150

Net Income — \$16,252

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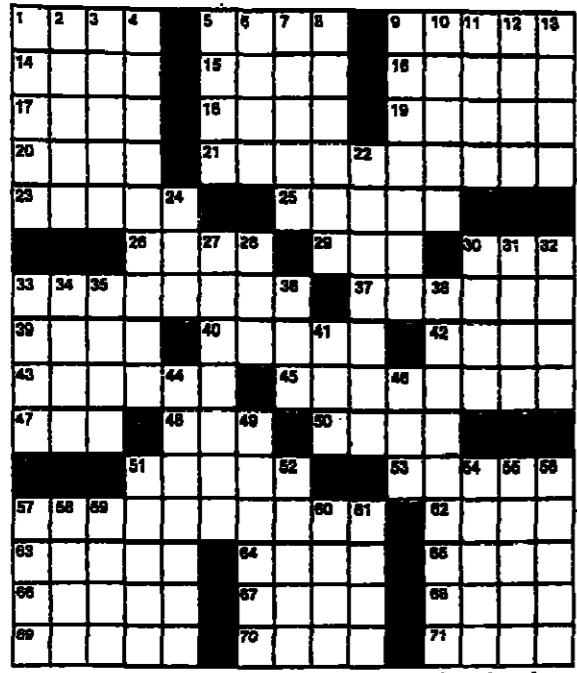
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1982 — \$162,150

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**ACROSS**

1 Ready money  
5 Rudiments  
9 Polite  
14 Vocal range  
15 Brandy type  
16 Lower  
17 Street sign  
18 Restricted  
19 Ball star  
20 "Decameron" unit  
21 Shaw's "House"  
23 Construct  
25 Victim of Corday  
26 Chief  
28 Panhandle  
30 What fireworks evoke  
33 Emulated  
Daniel Shay's  
37 Soft, sweet and juicy  
38 War god  
40 Bitter  
42 Notion  
43 Jacuzzi's cousin  
45 Like glands aiding digestion  
47 "Silence, please!"  
48 Berate regularly  
50 Something from a parent  
51 Knight's necessity

53 Kind of diet  
57 Seed of a legume  
62 Wales, for one  
63 Alpha's opposite  
64 Tibetan monk  
65 Spoken  
66 Located  
67 When Brutus became brutal  
68 Conductor Klempner  
69 A Big  
70 Following  
71 Final

72 Show-dread  
74 Aviv  
75 "Bound," 1925 song  
78 Nov. 1930  
79 He was a  
80 "M.A.S.H."  
81 Garden worker  
82 "Ginger"  
83 What touchdowns  
84 February 14  
85 Hebrew letter  
86 Moles  
88 Wheezy baby  
89 Beanie crawled  
90 Yellow-journalism product  
91 Filled  
92 Layaway plan  
93 Distinction  
94 Place of worship  
95 Business abbr.  
96 Evil spirit  
97 Rapid cr  
98 Israelites  
99 English  
100 Novelist: 1814-94  
101 Item in Mrs. Wiggs's patch  
102 French composer  
103 Jacques  
104 Lowland  
105 Moslem priest  
106 Lucille's ex  
107 Wall St.  
108 Acronym  
109 Soupy ingredient  
110 Tweed twister

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**DENNIS THE MENACE**

"WHEN THE LEAVES STOP FALLING, FALL STARTS LEAVING."

**JUMBLE** THAT SCRABBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**PALPY**

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

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K

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X

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## SPORTS

## 64 European Soccer Clubs Passing, and Clashing, in the Night

*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — Ships that pass in the night, and speak each other in passing.

Only a signal shown and a distant voice in the darkness...

Despite, or perhaps because of the jet airplane travels of the modern soccer players seem exactly as enlightened as H.W. Longfellow's century-old observation.

Again Wednesday night, the European club competitions scatter 64 teams across the continent. They pass through cities of culture and creed; they cloister in four-star exclusion to study decks of cards and pool tables; they appear under the night lights and, with scarcely a word in friendship or anger, they are gone.

Most of them, anyhow. A few leave a mark behind.

Men like Claudio Gentile and Andoni Goicoechea. I know what you're thinking: Why, before a ball (or anything else) is kicked, high-light a couple of butchers?

Well, in Goicoechea's case it is Diego Maradona, the big bad Basque's latest victim, who will not be the subject rest. Taught as most

of us were never to kick a man while he is down, I still cannot entirely dismiss the temptation to wish the doctors had put plaster over Maradona's mouth rather than on his shattered left ankle.

The silly boy inside the genius now says: "I don't principally blame the players, but rather the one person on the field who prefers not to see the violence. . . . Violence will continue in Spain so long as referees put up with it. I don't understand a public which applauds violence."

Even in Spain, where authority is lamentably soft on the hard men, the response is that referees never kicked anyone. But Goicoechea, although prevented from doing so for Athletic Bilbao in the Spanish League for 10 matches, is of course unleashed on foreigners.

Observes Gentile, who paid a fine on the spot: "I don't care if I never play in Poland again — it is certainly not America." True, it is not. But Alain Courtois, Paris St.-Germain's delicate winger who meets Gentile on Wednesday, may feel it immaterial whether the Italian was detained in Damaz or Detroit — anywhere but Paris.

But time waits for no man, not even Antonin Panenka. More fragile than Courtois ever was, more

lusty suspicious eyes will follow Claudio Gentile. Not merely because of the double fracture his elbow accidentally inflicted to Lars Bastrup's jaw in last summer's Champions' Cup final, but because Gentile's innocent little hobby off the field is now the talk of Europe.

Innocent? Like every man, until proven otherwise, Gentile's collec-

tion of antique watches is innocent, although Poland may institute criminal proceedings alleging he smuggled three contraband watches out of Danzig when Juventus played there last month.

The experienced campaigners of Beinca may, if their manager and their senses permit, taste the spectacular fish and even more spectacular scenery of the old port of Piraeus on Wednesday. In fine goal-scoring fettle, Benfica visits Olympiakos, which surprised everyone by disposing of the young Ajax side in the Champions' Cup last month.

Olympiakos has the dark Nikos Anastopoulos to score its goals, the blond former Cologne midfielder Herbert Nitsch and a solid defense. It also has shipping tycoon Stavros Daftis to dangle victory bonuses.

gated than the vast majority of Europeans when it comes to squeezing men's purses. Johan Cruyff has never been a novice. Now, having another final fling, he masterminds Feyenoord of Rotterdam for a salary reportedly between £300,000 and £400,000 (about \$375,000-\$532,000), depending on the crowds his phenomenal presence draws.

But his goal enabled Rapid Vienna to scrape past Benfica in the last round of the Champions' Cup — and to visit Bohemians Prague, where he spent his youth and most of his senior years, too. He presumably will find things other than cards to while away the time in Prague.

Spartak is something else. It leads the Soviet Supreme League, it thrashed Arsenal home and away a year ago and its international striker, Uli Gavrilov, is in stunning form. Not a team to meet when the traveling is weary and the away record is as vulnerable as Villa's has been lately.

With its interminable delays, the Moscow airport is as good a place as any to cool off, so long as Villa does not then attempt to travel by train; on match days in the Soviet Union, trains are liable to be vanalized. The play may be a different matter. Villa drew, 0-0, in the Crimes en route to conquering Europe in 1982, but that was against Kiev.

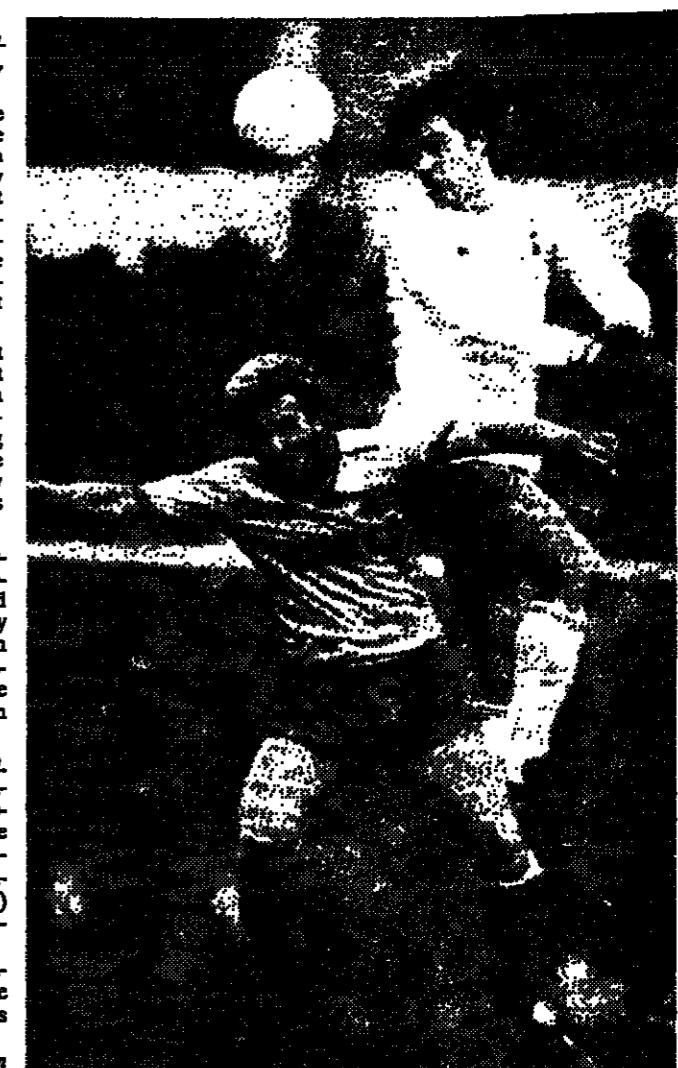
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But who needs to travel to surrender pride and status? The decline of Enzo Bearzot's world champion Italy was humiliatingly closed out last weekend when 70,000 in Naples whistled and derided Bearzot's much-changed side as it fell, 3-0, in the European championship against Sweden.

Naturally, the knives were out. Naturally, Bearzot resented criticism from the top about his selection. "Who else should I pick?" he asked. "The 1982 World Cup winners?" (Those cup winners had already failed in European matches.) "No, we are building for the future..."

Bearzot is well-read, so he probably knows the completion of the Longfellow lines that began this column:

Only a look and a voice; then darkness again and a silence.



Glenn Hoddle (white jersey), last week's hero for England.

## NBA Drug Policy: A Rational Rationale

*Bob Lanier, a member of the Milwaukee Bucks, is president of the National Basketball Players Association.*By Bob Lanier  
*New York Times Service*

THE National Basketball Players Association, together with the league, announced a new program late last month dealing with the illegal use of drugs in the NBA. As of this date, the program was the players. It is inter-

esting that they would take a position having dramatic impact on the ability of certain players to exercise their right to earn a living.

Our decision evolved over a period of seven or eight months. During the collective bargaining negotiations last year, the NBA proposed analyses for all players on an indiscriminate basis. We categorically refused to accept their proposal, and it eventually was dropped from the negotiations.

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Our decision evolved over a period of seven or eight months. During the collective bargaining negotiations last year, the NBA proposed analyses for all players on an indiscriminate basis. We categorically refused to accept their proposal, and it eventually was dropped from the negotiations.

When we started to negotiate on open items not covered in the most recent agreement, drug use was discussed again. Most of the league officials and club owners were surprised by our point, but eventually came around to our view.

Based on recent meetings we have held with each of the players, we believe that support for the program is overwhelming among the membership. A number of players felt the move was long overdue. Most believe that this will help the players who need help, not punish them.

But the decision to take what appears to be a tough stance toward offenders was not directed toward receiving "good press."

The officers of the players' group made a choice because of our belief that the time had come to stand up and make hard decisions.

If we were not to be the leaders in attacking illegal drug use now, we would be faced with reacting later, and in the process letting our members and others get severely damaged.

What were our concerns? First,

we as a group were being tarnished with the brush of "all being hoodlums."

The overwhelming number of players are not users of drugs, and once and for all we want to be able to convince the public. This not only makes it easier for me and others in the league to hold our heads high when appearing in public, but also helps our sport.

Second, the players share in at least 53 percent of all revenues earned in our league. With the attack on illegal drug use... I believe professional basketball will prosper. Better attendance, higher TV ratings, more endorsement opportunities all lead to more revenues for the players to share. Tied with this is the fan perception that the players will be playing at all times at their highest possible skill level.

Third, with reports of large increases in drug use in professional sports as well as in society in general, we all felt we had a responsibility, as role models, to change the trend. Eighty percent of our players are black. The kids in the inner cities idolize NBA players, and we felt it critical that these children hear our message loud and clear: NBA players won't use drugs and, if they do, they will be kept out of the league.

Our players have made many appearances in the playgrounds and gymnasiums of the cities. I have done it several times. We have told them that drugs and basketball don't mix; that they must keep their lives straight. Now when we tell them to stay away from drugs, they will have reason to listen.

I believe this message will also help in the colleges. Undoubtedly, some players come to the NBA having used drugs. Maybe our stance will convince the National Collegiate Athletic Association to try to help the student athlete eliminate his problem.

But not all the reaction to the program was favorable. Some have indicated that the players' stance was too harsh. This was a concern; after all, this union represents all our players. But we felt strongly that the most humanitarian approach was to help all our members by making the league stronger, and help those of our players who had a drug problem to eliminate that problem. To date, education and counseling haven't been enough.

Three of our all-star players — David Thompson, Michael Ray Richardson and John Drew — admitted they needed help, all since January. We believe that the combination of education, counseling and penalties that are meaningful will help reduce and eliminate drug dependence.

We have written a program that provides due-process protection for all our members, a major factor in entering into this agreement. No player can be treated unfairly or inequally under this system, or if they are, the program will be terminated. No superstar will be protected, no 12th man will be sacrificed.

After the period of amnesty and voluntary "coming forward," it is hoped, we will find a league that will be drug-free.

*Then John Riggins fumbled at the Packer 1-yard line in Monday night's first period, teammate Clint Didier recovered for a score. But Green Bay outlasted the Redskins, 48-47.*

College Football Polls

*The Associated Press*

GREEN BAY, Wisconsin — Jan Stenerud kicked a 20-yard field goal with 54 seconds remaining and Lynn Dickey passed for 387 yards to help the Green Bay Packers to a 48-47 National Football League victory over the Washington Redskins here Monday night.

Washington's Mark Moseley kicked field goals of 28, 31, 21 and 42 yards, but was wide to the right on a 39-yard attempt at time expired. The loss ended the Redskins' winning streak at six games.

Dickey completed 22 of 30 passes, including two scoring strikes to Paul Coffman and one to Gerry Ellis. Redskins quarterback Joe Theismann was successful on 27 of 35 attempts for 398 yards; he hit Joe Washington for two touch-down passes. The Redskins rolled up 552 yards in total offense against the NFL's worst defense, while Green Bay totaled 473 yards.

After Theismann gave the Redskins a 47-45 lead with a 5-yard pass to Washington with 2:50 to play, the Packers drove 9 yards to the Redskins' 2-yard line. The key play was a 56-yard pass down the middle from Dickey to Ellis to the 8. Four plays later, Stenerud delivered his second field goal of the game.

Stenerud, Dickey Lead Packers Past Redskins, 48-47

*United Press International*

## NFL Standings

## AMERICAN CONFERENCE

*East**West**Central**Midwest**South**West**North**Central**East**West**Midwest**South**West**North**Central**East**West**Midwest**South**West**North**Central**East**West**Midwest**South**West**North**Central**East**West**Midwest**South**West**North**Central**East**West**Midwest**South**West**North**Central**East**West**Midwest**South**West**North**Central**East**West**Midwest**South**West**North**Central**East**West**Midwest**South**West**North**Central**East**West**Midwest**South**West**North**Central**East**West**Midwest**South**West**North**Central**East**West**Midwest**South**West**North**Central**East**West*

